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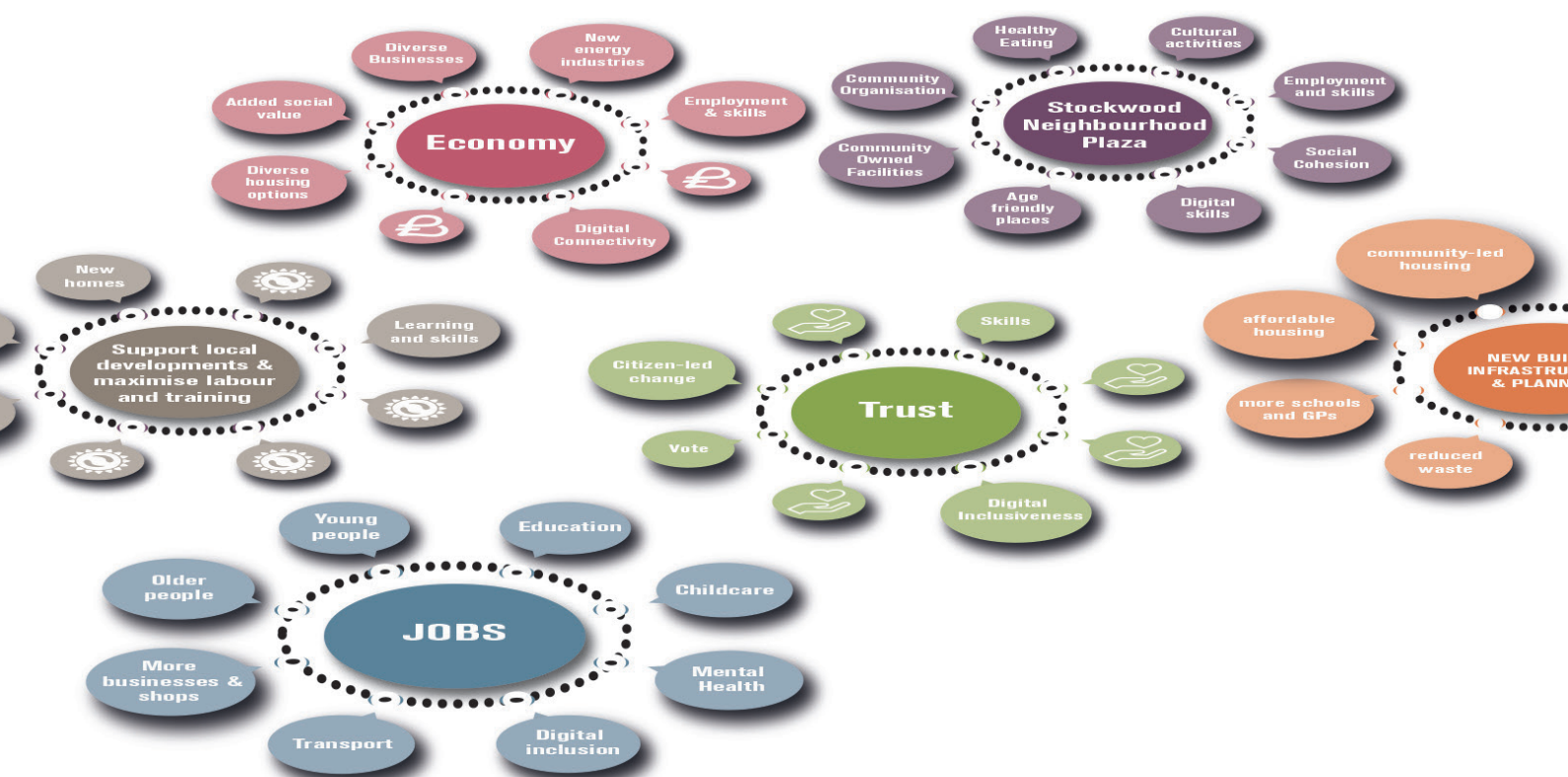
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Many neighbourhoods one city



Many Neighbourhoods, One City

Report on the Workshop

Held on 8th July 2019, Kings Weston House, Bristol

Urban ID

University of Bristol

Authors: Dr Eli Hatleskog and Dr Ges Rosenberg

Date of Report: 9th December 2019



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We would like to thank all of those who took part in the event and travelled from across the city to join us. We would also like to thank everyone who presented and provided reflections at the event: Mark Pepper (Ambition Lawrence Weston), David Ader (City Office) Jaqueline Miller (Bristol City Council) Robin Hambleton (UWE) and Paul Hassan (Locality). We would also like to thank Kings Weston House for hosting us and providing great food and refreshments. The workshop and this report were funded by a University of Bristol Impact Acceleration Award.

Foreword

In our rapidly changing world, all cities are faced with formidable challenges. In particular, it is well understood that the life chances for different groups within any given city vary considerably. More worrying, the international evidence suggests that economic, social and geographical inequalities within cities are on the rise – even in prosperous cities like Bristol, UK.

This report is to be commended as it offers imaginative pathways forward, not just for advancing understanding of the ways in which communities in different parts of a city perceive the priority challenges they now face, but also in offering a variety of practical suggestions on how to improve the responsiveness of city governance and empower neighbourhood voices.

Launched in January 2019 the Bristol One City Plan is widely recognised as offering a bold, forward-looking vision for the City of Bristol.¹ Marvin Rees, Mayor of Bristol, and the many other civic leaders involved in driving this holistic plan forward, have emphasised the importance of developing a collaborative approach to problem solving for and with the various communities in our city.

This report, derived from a lively and constructive workshop bringing together neighbourhood leaders from across Bristol, and held in July 2019, adds another dimension to the idea of how to develop inclusive city leadership. In essence, it addresses a very important question for Bristol: How can we add a really significant neighbourhood dimension to the Bristol One City Plan?

It offers many useful insights and a number of specific recommendations. I hope that the analysis presented here will attract the interest of our hard-working city councillors, as well as the many other civic actors working to improve the quality of urban governance in Bristol.

Robin Hambleton,

Emeritus Professor of City Leadership,
University of the West of England, Bristol, UK.

¹ The One City Plan is available here: <https://www.bristolonecity.com/one-city-plan/>

Summary

This report describes the ‘Many Neighbourhoods, One City²’ workshop hosted by the University of Bristol’s Urban Integrated Diagnostics (Urban-ID) team and held at Kings Weston House in Lawrence Weston, Bristol on the 8th July 2019. It includes an overview of the day’s activities, an introduction to Bristol’s One City Plan, the workshop methods and materials used, and a description of the responses and analysis of the participants.

The overall purpose of the workshop was to investigate how the ‘whole-city’ scale approach to planning and target-setting defined in Bristol’s One City Plan would impact on diverse neighbourhoods across the city, and at the same time, explore the equally important reverse relationship, i.e. investigate how local communities could contribute to meeting the ambitions set out in the One City Plan and shape its future development. A further aim for the workshop was to share learning, peer-to-peer, on grassroots activities already going on in the city.

The event brought together different perspectives and experiences from across the city, and framed these through the activities, priorities and needs of local neighbourhood groups. The day was structured in two main parts: a morning session during which neighbourhood groups shared their local knowledge on community development experiences, looking “what works” and “what doesn’t”, and the barriers and opportunities faced; and an afternoon session which looked more specifically at the potential interactions between local neighbourhood development goals and plans and those ‘whole city’ themed goals and plans.

The morning session was open to neighbourhood groups currently engaged in grassroots activities across the city, with approximately 20 attendees from 10 different neighbourhoods. In the afternoon, representatives of the six One City Plan themes joined the workshop activities.

The Many Neighbourhoods, One City event provided rich material from the Urban ID challenge canvas and mapping exercises. It was clear from the event that local community groups are well-placed to help meet the targets set out in the One City Plan. There was also an appetite amongst the participants to share practices peer-to-peer across the city and build community capacity and resilience.

The report presents conclusions and recommendations relevant to community groups, public sector professionals and thirds sector groups. In addition, the findings presented reflect on the utility of the workshop methodology and tools used. Some key reflections and findings from the day are summarised as follows:

- The mapping methods and tools used in the workshop provided a powerful means of engaging neighbourhood groups, community development professionals and other

² The authors would like to acknowledge and credit Paul Hassan with the suggestion of the ‘Many Neighbourhoods’ concept.

participants in the diagnosis of local urban challenges and linking these to the One City Plan themes.

- The high level of interconnections that workshop delegates were able to map out between their chosen community development aims and the One City Plan themes, shows an encouraging level of common purpose at city and neighbourhood scales.
- Although different neighbourhoods chose a broad range of community development aims to model such as jobs, new build infrastructure, the economy and trust, many of these mapped interconnections onto similar themes and goals in the One City Plan.
- Digital and physical connectivity were identified as important enablers of beneficial social and environmental outcomes and a priority of the community groups at the workshop. Similarly, the level of trust communities have in public and private services was a cross-cutting issue that the workshop delegates thought important enough to want it built into the One City approach through greater transparency and accessibility.
- Each neighbourhood community group expressed their needs differently at the workshop, for example selecting different development goals to prioritise. This provides evidence that we should expect local responses to the One City Plan to differ across the city's neighbourhoods.
- We recommend that the impact of the One City Plan be studied in more depth at the neighbourhood scale, and that neighbourhoods are places where demonstrator projects can be co-created and tailored to local priorities. This could support meaningful engagement with whole-city initiatives – the 'parts' become engaged with the 'whole'.

Finally, we conclude that inevitably the timescales and priorities of the One City Plan are unlikely to align neatly with the diverse priorities of local communities. It is probable that development processes will be messy, with specific place-based interventions sometimes delivering progress on time against the One City Plan timeline, or even early, whilst lagging behind elsewhere. Such progress will be patchy, piecemeal and arrive in fits and starts.

A key question for top-down planners is therefore the degree of co-ordination that will be required, and achievable, if high-level targets and ambitions are to be delivered within the overall timescales and in the sequence envisaged in the One City Plan timeline. In addition, questions arise as to how progress distributed in neighbourhoods across the city can be planned, scheduled, audited and communicated whilst providing the overall assurance that high-level development goals such as improving health and well-being, delivering a Carbon Neutral city and tackling social exclusion are on track.

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Introduction

Bristol's One City Plan (OCP) and approach sets out to provide a coproduced and shared 'whole city' vision for Bristol's future development. The overall purpose of the 'Many Neighbourhoods, One City' workshop was to gain an understanding of what this could mean for different communities, and explore opportunities for contributing to the One City Plan and barriers to its implementation at a local neighbourhood scale. More specifically, the workshop objectives were:

1. To surface and learn from related grassroots activities already going in the city, and share that learning across community groups;
2. To gauge qualitatively how the One City Plan might be interpreted by local groups and the areas of interest communities might have;
3. To explore how well neighbourhoods are equipped to contribute to the development of this whole city vision and to its delivery;
4. To identify how local communities could benefit from the One City Plan; and,
5. As researchers to evaluate the coproduction engagement and mapping approaches pioneered in the original Urban ID³ project⁴.

Participants and practitioners engaged in grassroots activities were invited from across the city to share experiences regardless of the stage of their development process. Workshop participation ranged from groups just forming, with emerging community development ideas, through to those with more experience and fully-fledged community development plans.

The programme for the workshop allocated dedicated time for community groups to share their learning and experiences, and then to relate their community interests to the future direction of the One City Plan. The day was divided into a morning and an afternoon session. The goal of the morning session was to facilitate and support different neighbourhood groups in sharing their local knowledge and community development experiences structured as barriers to local initiatives, missed opportunities and success stories. This exposed the range of different practices and approaches used by the neighbourhood groups, and drew together local challenges and opportunities. This synthesis was then used to frame the afternoon session.

³ The Urban ID project, based at the University of Bristol, brought together academics, from multiple disciplines, and groups already working actively within the city, ranging from grassroots initiatives to local government. A key aim of this grouping was to break down notions of top-down versus bottom-up and create a more level field, working out from common interests and concerns. Urban ID resulted in a body of co-produced research and accompanying methods which provide a systems-based understanding of some of the challenges and barriers to achieving a more sustainable city. This comprised a diagnostics toolkit, framework and approach. The 'Many Neighbourhoods, One City' workshop built upon this learning and aimed to develop and support connections between different neighbourhoods in relation to the city overarching vision, the One City Plan. See also <https://www.bristol.ac.uk/cabot/what-we-do/urban-id/>

⁴ It should be noted that this workshop was a research activity to investigate approaches, opportunities and barriers to community development that might arise from the innovation of the One City Plan, and does not in itself comprise a community development activity, nor does it intend to replace or augment community development activities.

The afternoon session saw the arrival of representatives from Bristol City Council and some One City Plan themes, with academics and third sector practitioners also attending. The workshop proceeded by mapping connections between specific places, local goals and activities, and relating these to Bristol's One City Plan themes and vice versa. This provided insight into how grassroots initiatives could support the One City Plan and share learning from existing place-based activities in the city.

The day drew to a close with a presentation describing Bristol's Social Value Toolkit, which aims to put social value at the heart of the procurement process by placing emphasis on the social value, in addition to the economic and sustainability benefits frequently used for project appraisal. This was followed by keynote reflections and plenary discussions. The workshop programme itself was coproduced with local third sector organisations Ambition Lawrence Weston and Locality with the support of Bristol's City Office.

Finally, it should be noted that as part of the commitment to fair and equitable coproduction practices, the workshop organisers provided a bursary to reimburse participants for all travel expenses and time costs they had incurred personally as a result of their attendance.

The One City Plan

The proposed One City Approach⁵, and the development of an associated strategic plan, is an important initiative that has the potential to shape the development of Bristol in a reflective and collaborative way, i.e. to coproduce a better city for its inhabitants. It has established a collective vision and an invaluable co-ordinating governance process for the city comprising stakeholders from public authorities, private organisations, and the third sector and with contributions from academia⁶. It provides a lens for looking afresh at the city that establishes a shared approach to learning about the city and its challenges, opportunities and capabilities.

The vision is described in terms of a timeline of targets, year-by-year, organised around six themes of connectivity (including digital and physical transport); health and well-being; homes and communities; learning and skills; economy (described as sustainable and inclusive); and the environment (with carbon neutrality and sustainability as the principal focus). As the One City Plan and approach has evolved from early 2018 onwards, it has become increasingly closely linked with the ambition to show attainment of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁷ as exemplified by the 2019 Local Voluntary Review of Bristol development progress against the SDGs.


As a plan it defines a normative description of future for Bristol in 2050 as *“a fair, healthy and sustainable city. A city of hope and aspiration, where everyone can share in its success.”* This proposition includes a set of value defining what comprises the type of ‘good’ future society is envisaged for Bristol, including citizen participation, community activism, and social support. As such it establishes a form of ‘soft power’ that has the potential to influence ‘peer-to-peer’ a collective of city stakeholders. The working presumption is that the leaders of various local organisations speak for their organisations and can ‘deliver’ organisational support for the One City Plan. What is less clear is whether and how the plan will gain the support of local communities and citizens, including those who are marginalised, and what processes, knowledge and capacity is needed for citizens to participate in the coproduction of the plan and its ongoing scrutiny.

For example, “thriving” as a term sounds attractive, but it could mean very different things to different communities. Similarly, people who don't agree with the plan may feel marginalised by the ‘One City’ branding – is there space for plurality and diversity under the ‘One City’ banner?

⁵ <https://www.bristolonecity.com/>

⁶ The One City Approach is an innovation that fits within the concept of the quadruple helix developed by Carayannis and Campbell comprising a coproduced whole-city strategy by civic society (citizens and third sector), academia, public organisations and the private sector. [‘Mode 3’ and ‘Quadruple Helix’: toward a 21st century fractal innovation ecosystem by Elias G. Carayannis, David F.J. Campbell. International Journal of Technology Management (IJTM), Vol. 46, No. 3/4, 2009. [doi:10.1504/IJTM.2009.023374](https://doi.org/10.1504/IJTM.2009.023374)]

⁷ Fox and McCloud (2019) Bristol and the SDGs: A Voluntary Local Review of Progress 2019. See: <http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/cabot-institute-2018/documents/BRISTOL%20AND%20THE%20SDGS.pdf>.



The key challenge for this part of the workshop and research was to investigate why, when, where and how coproduction between a co-ordinating whole city governance initiative and communities at the neighbourhood scale and could, and potentially should, be part of the One City Approach.

The workshop therefore comprised a conversation about what the approach and plan would look like from a neighbourhood viewpoint; how an empowered and enabled community could engage with plan; and how the top-down aspects of the One City plan might productively connect in the middle with bottom-up community development initiatives.

Mapping Neighbourhood Assets

The aim of the first part of the workshop was to get an overview of existing assets across neighbourhoods and answer the question: What capabilities and assets do we have as local communities? Working with a large format map of Bristol, participants were asked to spatially locate existing physical, social and environmental assets. This provided an overview of assets across the city and began to reveal where there were shared resources and connections.

The map was large enough that everyone could walk around it (Figure 1). Participants were given post-it notes in three different colours each representing a different type of asset.



Figure 1. Participants positioned around the large format map adding assets

The exercise resulted in assets and resources being located across the city in clusters at the different neighbourhoods (Figure 2). The amount of engagement with the map suggests that the mapping exercise was accessible to those who took part.



Figure 2. Post-It notes positioned onto the map in different colours representing different types of asset and resource.

Social assets that were mapped included:

Cafes, charities, clubs, community kitchens, faith spaces, foodbanks, hobbies, recreation, social spaces, sports trusts, and youth and children's activities.

Natural assets that were mapped included:

Allotments, farms, parks, and playgrounds.

Physical assets that were mapped included:

Churches, colleges, libraries, pubs, restaurants, schools, shops, surgeries, and universities.

One participant had recently made their own local asset map for Stockwood, and in a deviation to the programme, they showed this to the group. The map had been made using Google MyMaps. As a result of seeing the map of Stockwood, it was decided that we would also digitise our group map and share it as a resource so that the participants who had expressed an interest, could develop it further.

The resultant digital map has over 170 data points, with some added by participants following the workshop (Figure 3). It shows assets distributed across neighbourhoods and has been left completely as open access so further additions can be made.⁸

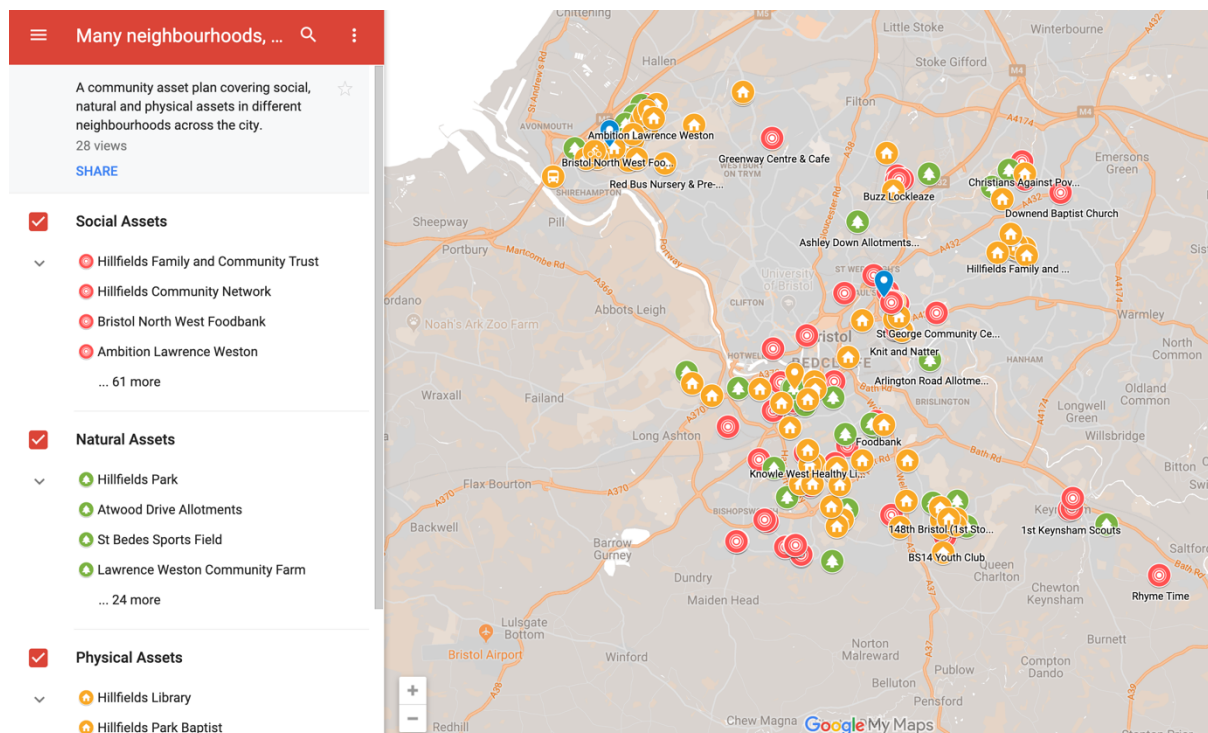


Figure 3. 'Many Neighbourhoods, One City' assets in Google MyMap

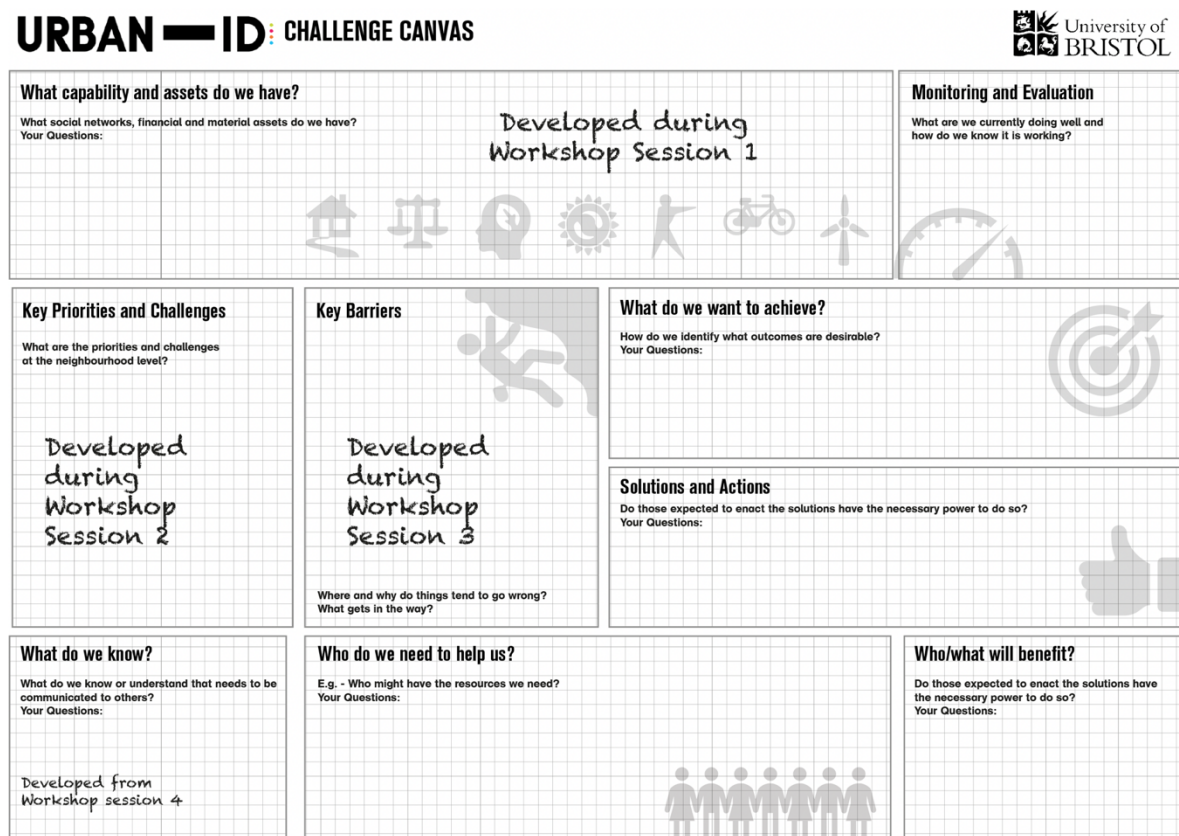
The map can be found here:


<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-jfiu-ukjP4MgcvswGqy8WocNo-NUXXX&usp=sharing>

⁸ Following the workshop one of the participants got in touch and asked for help with making their own map for an event. The workshop mapping method also worked well for that event.

The Urban ID Challenge Canvas

Following on from the asset mapping exercise, the workshop activities moved onto the 'Urban ID' Challenge Canvas⁹. Participants split into self-selected groups (typically their respective neighbourhoods). These groups were provided with large format (A2) paper copies of a canvas specifically devised for this workshop (Figure 4).



URBAN — ID: CHALLENGE CANVAS  University of
BRISTOL

What capability and assets do we have? What social networks, financial and material assets do we have? Your Questions:		Monitoring and Evaluation What are we currently doing well and how do we know it is working?
Developed during Workshop Session 1		
Key Priorities and Challenges What are the priorities and challenges at the neighbourhood level? Developed during Workshop Session 2	Key Barriers Developed during Workshop Session 3 Where and why do things tend to go wrong? What gets in the way?	What do we want to achieve? How do we identify what outcomes are desirable? Your Questions:
		Solutions and Actions Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so? Your Questions:
What do we know? What do we know or understand that needs to be communicated to others? Your Questions: Developed from Workshop session 4	Who do we need to help us? E.g. - Who might have the resources we need? Your Questions:	Who/what will benefit? Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so? Your Questions:

Figure 4. The Urban ID Challenge Canvas

The canvas was divided into boxes with prompts to explain what should be filled in where. The first section '*What capabilities and assets do we have?*' was largely covered by the initial mapping exercise. Participants next were asked to think about 'Key Priorities and Challenges'. It was suggested that they make a list of the top five priorities and challenges that they faced locally. These lists could, in turn, provide an overview of specific

⁹ The 'Urban ID Challenge' canvases were developed by Hatleskog and Rosenberg from a concept model developed by Neil Carhart and used at the [Bristol Forum](#) in 2019. The canvas enacts a systems-thinking and process modelling approach to explore and diagnose community challenges in an accessible format based on a questioning technique. The original development of scaffolded canvases was for business process modelling and analysis and is attributed to Osterwalder et al, 2010. (OSTERWALDER, A., PIGNEUR, Y., CLARK, T., & SMITH, A. (2010). *Business model generation: a handbook for visionaries, game changers, and challengers.*)

neighbourhood concerns. The next box on the canvas then asked what the barriers were to achieving success.

The aim of the canvas was to provide a structured framework to guide participants through a process of problem identification and diagnosis, switching to-and-fro between this and purposefully defining desired outcomes and creatively thinking of solutions appropriate to the local context. Effectively this establishes a framework for a high-level design process of the form described by Cross (2011)¹⁰.

The canvas asked the following interconnected questions as prompts to an interactive discussion:

- **What capability and assets do we have - social networks, financial and material assets?**
- **Monitoring and Evaluation - What are we currently doing well and how do we know it is working?**
- **What are the Key Priorities and Challenges at the neighbourhood level?**
- **What are the Key Barriers we face – Where and why do things tend to go wrong?**
- **What do we want to achieve? How do we identify outcomes that are desirable?**
- **Solutions and Actions – Do we have the power we need to take action?**
- **What do we know? What needs to be communicated to others?**
- **Who do we need to help us – who has the resources we need?**
- **Who/what will benefit from our solutions? Are there winners and losers?**

The participating groups engaged well with the prompts and working largely at their own pace, quickly began filling in the canvases, one per neighbourhood area. Given that they were driven grassroots activists, they had most likely considered many of the prompts before. However, the canvas allowed them to arrange them in a new way, which made their responses easier to compare with those of other neighbourhoods.

Figure 5, overleaf, provides an example of a completed challenge canvas. From this it can be observed that the boxes on the canvas were filled with different people's handwriting. The design of the canvas provided boxes to write in and grid lines to help participants scale their writing to maximise how much could be fitted onto the sheet.

All of the completed canvases can be found in the appendix at the end of this report.

¹⁰ Cross, Nigel (2011). *Design Thinking: Understanding How Designers Think and Work*. Oxford: Berg Publishers.

URBAN — ID: CHALLENGE CANVAS

Barton Hill, Easton, Oldbury CT



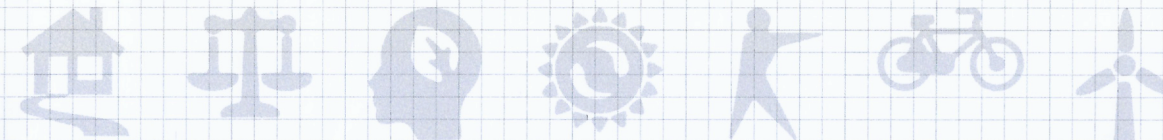
What capability and assets do we have?

What social networks, financial and material assets do we have?
Your Questions:

Tons + tons + tons too much to list.

TIME POOR

TOO MANY ASSETS STRUGGLE TO STAY ALIVE



Monitoring and Evaluation

What are we currently doing well and how do we know it is working?

All service delivery / LA funded work + extra consultation is routinely carried out. Loads of data! Stories from residents much more effective → shared / listened to.

Key Priorities and Challenges

What are the priorities and challenges at the neighbourhood level?
Your Questions:

Short term politics - varying projects.

Poor housing - overcrowding
Disabilities / mental health issues
Rights e.g. tenancy housing etc.
Lack of investment on every level Gov / LA jointly.

Everyone working in silos.

Dependency

Tokenistic approach from Mayor / LA to community consultation.

Key Barriers

LACK OF ENERGY
DISCONNECT

Divide & rule politics

Lack of investment

Hustling measures

Gatekeepers in groups.
Identifying politics playing out

Where and why do things tend to go wrong?
What gets in the way?

What do we want to achieve?

How do we identify what outcomes are desirable?
Your Questions:

Joined up working / thinking.

Strategies bottom up not top down.

To be listened to → BA ME SCRO

Solutions and Actions

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

Street level consultation: Expert within the neighbourhood

What do we know?

What do we know or understand that needs to be communicated to others?
Your Questions:

Everything!

Proven stories!!

Who do we need to help us?

Who might have the resources we need?
Your Questions:

Support to co-ordination.

Strategies led by communities.

LET CONNECTIVITY ENHANCED (GO) TO GIVE ACCESS TO
• CITIZEN LED CONSULTATION + PRIORITIZATION PLATFORMS
• DIGITAL BASED EMPLOYMENT
• MEANINGFUL SKILLS ENHANCEMENT FOR C21 EMPLOYMENT



Who/what will benefit?

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

NO!

£ to residents to organise

Themes explored through the Urban ID Challenge Canvas

In total there were six completed challenge canvases, covering the neighbourhoods: Barton Hill; BS3; Easton; Filwood; Hartcliffe; Knowle West; Lawrence Weston; Oldbury Court; Stockwell; Withywood. Whereas they each covered different neighbourhoods and contexts, it was clear that there were common challenges and pressures across neighbourhoods. These related broadly to a lack of accessibility, resource and time.

A key aspiration across neighbourhoods was for improved forms of consultation and involvement and the development of united community visions that could be both dynamic and responsive, supported by improved access to authorities and expertise, as well as funding. The following bullet points summarise the main points raised in the discussions:

Key Priorities and Challenges – at the neighbourhood level

- Access to local authorities, officers and decision-makers is limited.
- Broken confidence and trust in processes.¹¹
- Short-term policies.
- Too few active residents.
- Reaching the hard to reach residents.¹²
- Tokenistic consultation processes.¹³
- Siloed thinking.¹⁴
- Lack of community plan.
- Lack of funding.
- Lack of time and capacity.
- Limited access to education and jobs.
- Lack of business diversity.
- Knowing who owns which spaces and gaining agreement from private owners.
- Creating sustainability.

What do we want to achieve – how do we identify outcomes that are desirable?

- Access to council resources.
- More inclusive community who feel listened to.
- Bottom up not just top down.

¹¹ See example given in footnote 10.

¹² We interpreted this as a feeling that new engagement approaches are needed to make processes truly inclusive.

¹³ We interpreted this as a belief that preferred outcomes had already been determined before consultations were run.

¹⁴ This appeared to be recognising that communities as public and private service users have a 'whole' lived experience, whereas service providers themselves frequently deliver discrete aspects of that lived experience.

- Community-led regeneration.
- Joined up thinking.
- Access to facilities and resources.
- Involvement of private sector and local businesses.
- Well educated and informed people.
- Digital connectivity.

Solutions and Actions – Do we have the power we need to take action?

- Street level consultations.
- Citizen-led consultations.
- United community vision that is dynamic and responsive.
- Community development plan to include economy.
- Individual projects.
- Better access to funding.
- Encourage employers and businesses to locate.
- Support local business, skills and trades.



Figure 6. Groups working on the Challenge Canvas

What works | What doesn't?

The final part of the morning session was a summing up activity which asked the participants, in light of their experience of grassroots activities, what they believed worked and what didn't? This led to group reflections upon some of the challenges they have faced trying to get things done locally, and when and how they had at times succeeded. The aim of the discussion was to think what was most important to take into the afternoon. The following points summarise the outcomes of a group conversation:

Key Points

- Give those engaging in grassroots activities belief in that things can be different.
- Make space for conversations, sentiment and data capture (Could be digital).
- Get out and meet people for trust and getting to the 'hard to reach'.
- Bottom up versus top down – planners should rethink things based on local needs.
- Even if we agree everything in the plan is good, sequencing needs to be considered in relation to 'hierarchies of need'.
- Articulation and confidence in communities allows them to push back when top down doesn't meet their needs. (Historically some promises have been broken).
- Access to the Local Authority can be an issue: could there be paid for access? Perhaps on the 'Can Do' Bristol website?

What Doesn't Work?

- Jargon and acronyms stand in the way of meaningful communication.
- Poor communication from the Local Authority can mean trust is lost.¹⁵
- Processes are too long, meaning residents lose interest.
- Local authority silos mean there is no 'whole view' or single point of contact.

What Works?

- Involving local communities makes things better.
- To develop trust, it is important to develop social connections: seeing people they know can give people greater confidence to take part.
- Talking in a language that people understand.
- Start with a specific community need and discuss that.
- Things need to be concrete and not abstract: the broad OCP themes were thought to be too abstract and conceptual.
- Give decision-making opportunities to residents, to support greater responsibility
- Limit bureaucracy and provide 'seedcorn' funding alongside appropriate support and expertise.¹⁶

¹⁵ The example given by a community group was that of the Filwood Broadway Cinema. Postcards were sent out to residents about its demolition and then nothing happened. It was felt that this could easily be solved by putting a sign up explaining what is happening and why.

¹⁶ An example of success described in the workshop was the BS3 Youth Centre Fund. This worked as an 'anchor' organisations and had steering groups of 8-10, 12-14, and 15-17 year olds. Traders were also involved. It had secured £30,000 funding from Bristol City Council's Youth Sector Fund to launch the youth club for BS3.



Node Mapping of Ambition Lawrence Weston's Community Plan against the One City Plan

Urban ID developed mapping methods to support joined-up thinking and reveal where things overlap or are missing. As an introduction to the afternoon's workshop methods, a short presentation was given explaining how local priorities and challenges could be mapped in relation to the One City Plan. An example was taken of Ambition Lawrence Weston's Community Plan¹⁷. The mapping process took the themes that Ambition Lawrence Weston (ALW) had chosen for their community plan (housing; crime and community safety; traffic and transport; jobs, skills, business and financial exclusion, health wellbeing and social care; planning public realm; parks and green spaces; young people, children families and education; community facilities and activities, art, leisure and sport; community energy) and compared them to the specific targets laid out in Bristol's One City Plan. This way, emphasis was not on the six OCP themes (connectivity; economy; environment; health and wellbeing; homes and communities; learning and skills) but rather on the specific targets on the timelines of the OCP and how these could help AWL reach their local objectives.

As was discussed in the morning session, the high-level One City Plan themes, and related aggregated targets year-on-year, were perceived as too abstract from a local community perspective, which means that they are not specific and granular enough to be easily understood and communicated at the grassroots level. Here it is preferable to think in 'concrete' tangible terms that can be discussed practically and attributed to individual neighbourhoods, streets, buildings and other assets. The aim of the mapping in this section has been to compare high-level targets from the One City Plan to ALW's local intentions, and investigate where there is alignment, i.e. are commonalities and co-benefits, as well as gaps and differing priorities at the local level.

The mapping process took each theme from ALW's Community Plan as a node and then placed relevant targets from the OCP in relation to these nodes (Figure 7). The resultant map demonstrates that there are lots of potential connections between the aspirations of both the OCP and ALW. These include, but are not limited to, considerations about waste, transport, holiday hunger, literacy and inclusivity. As such, it seems that community action groups such as ALW can provide projects to support the OCP at grassroots level. Furthermore, the mapping highlighted that there are certain issues such as: art activities,

¹⁷ <https://www.ambitionlw.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Amb-LW-community-plan-2018-2023.pdf>

green space, walkability, and community-led renewable energy that are local priorities for ALW that are not currently covered by the current One City Plan (Figure 8).

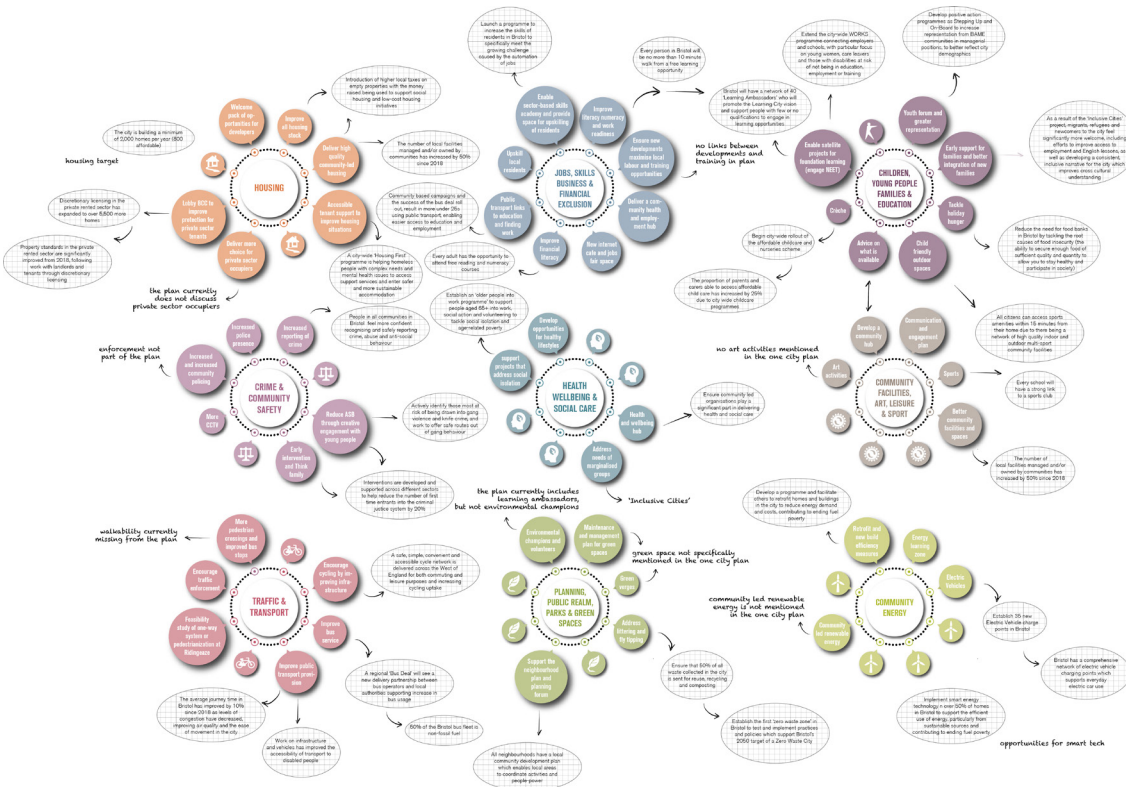


Figure 7. Ambition Lawrence Weston and the One City Plan

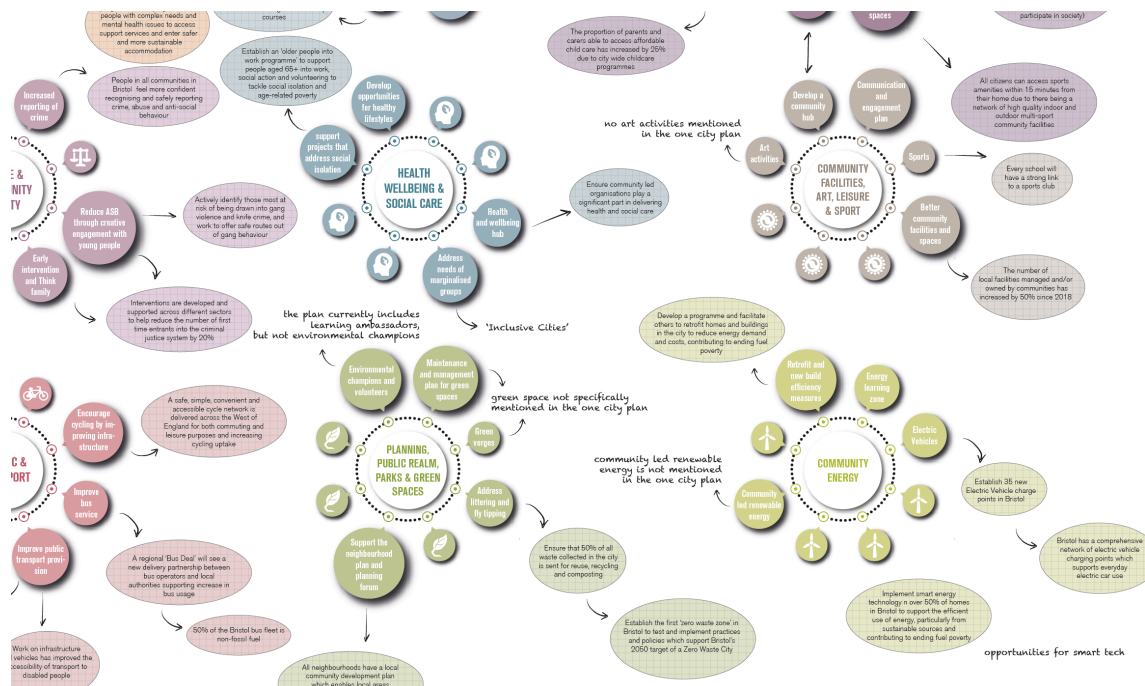


Figure 8. Ambition Lawrence Weston and the One City Plan (detail)

Doing Things Differently

During the final workshop activity of the day, participants were asked to make their own node maps based on their own specific local objectives. The community groups sat at tables discussing their local priorities, challenges and barriers, as refined and articulated through the challenge canvas, and made node maps similar to those described in the previous section. As they drew their maps, workshop facilitators representing the six One City Plan themes moved around the tables to discuss objectives and how a One City Plan theme could help to meet local priorities (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Mapping local intentions against the OCP

In order to analyse the workshop outputs, the maps made during the workshop have been drawn in the same format to support comparisons across neighbourhoods. The maps work from the middle out with a key aim in the middle and priorities set round that in a circle. The dotted circles show how the One City Plan's targets could help reach local aims. Where things came up that were not in the plan, or needed emphasis, these have been handwritten between the circles.

Knowle West and Filwood placed Economy at the centre of their map (Figure 10). Priorities that they saw as critical to their local economy included: Employment and skills, diverse housing options, added social values, diverse businesses, and new energy industries.

Each of these priorities, when mapped in relation to the One City Plan themes, can be seen to have targets that relate them. So, digital connectivity links to the 2023 target of BNET, a high-quality fibre communication network, that will be expanded to support equal access to digital services, and lead into the 2031 target that all adults will have access to digital learning. In order to improve digital connectivity, the workshop participants also suggested that free WiFi was critical.

In relation to their other priorities, it was suggested that that training should be developed to make workforces ready for new technology, such as electric cars. This may have been inspired by Ambition Lawrence Weston's approach to training to support new jobs related to local renewable energy sites.

Some other practical solutions suggested were giving apprenticeships the same value as graduate degrees; encouraging diverse businesses through low rents; and developing local food schemes such as a markets.

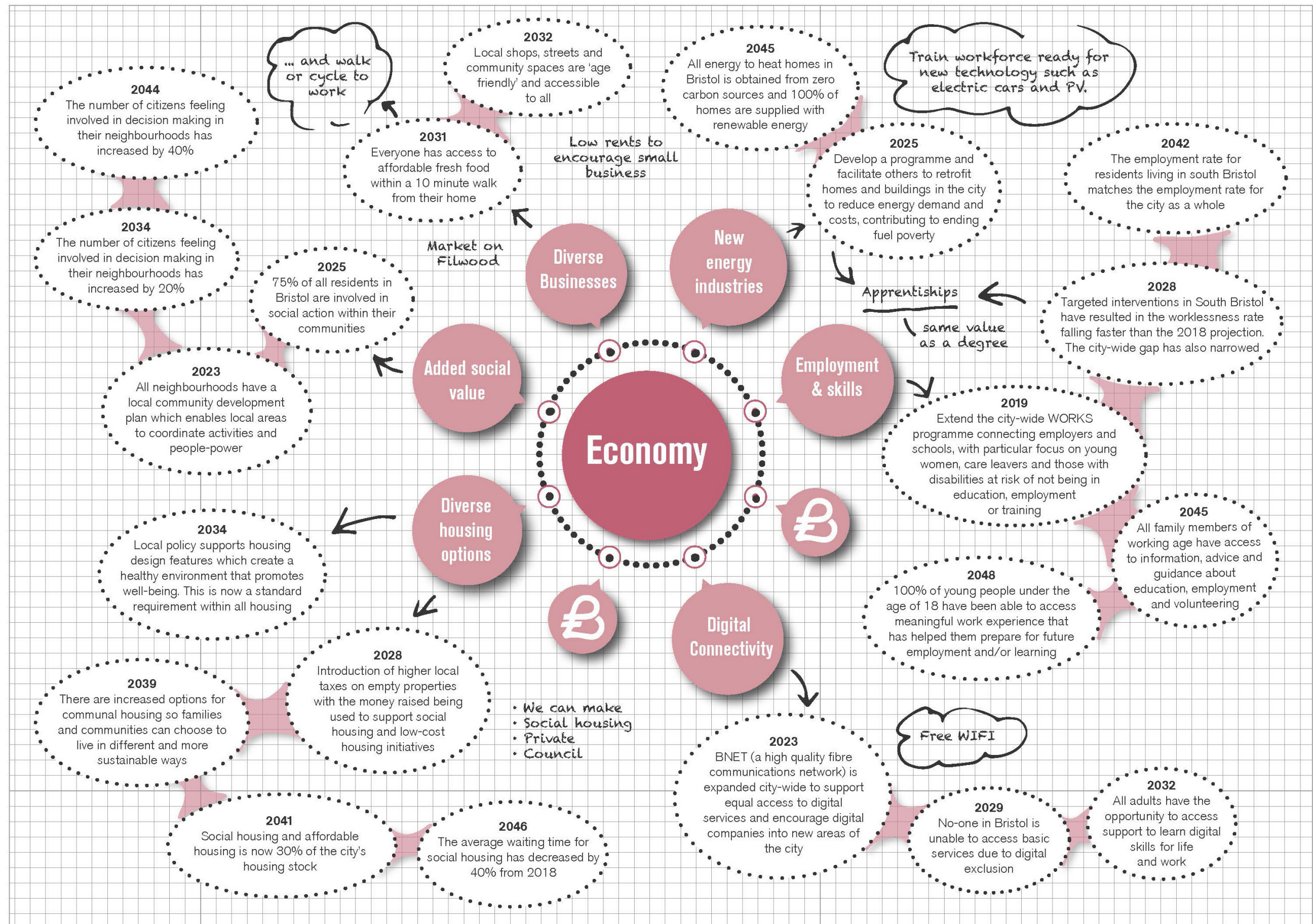
At Stockwood, emphasis was placed on the idea that they ought to have a neighbourhood plaza (Figure 11). The benefits that they saw the plaza might bring related to healthy eating, cultural activities, employment and skills, social cohesion, digital skills, age-friendly places, community-owned facilities and community organisations.

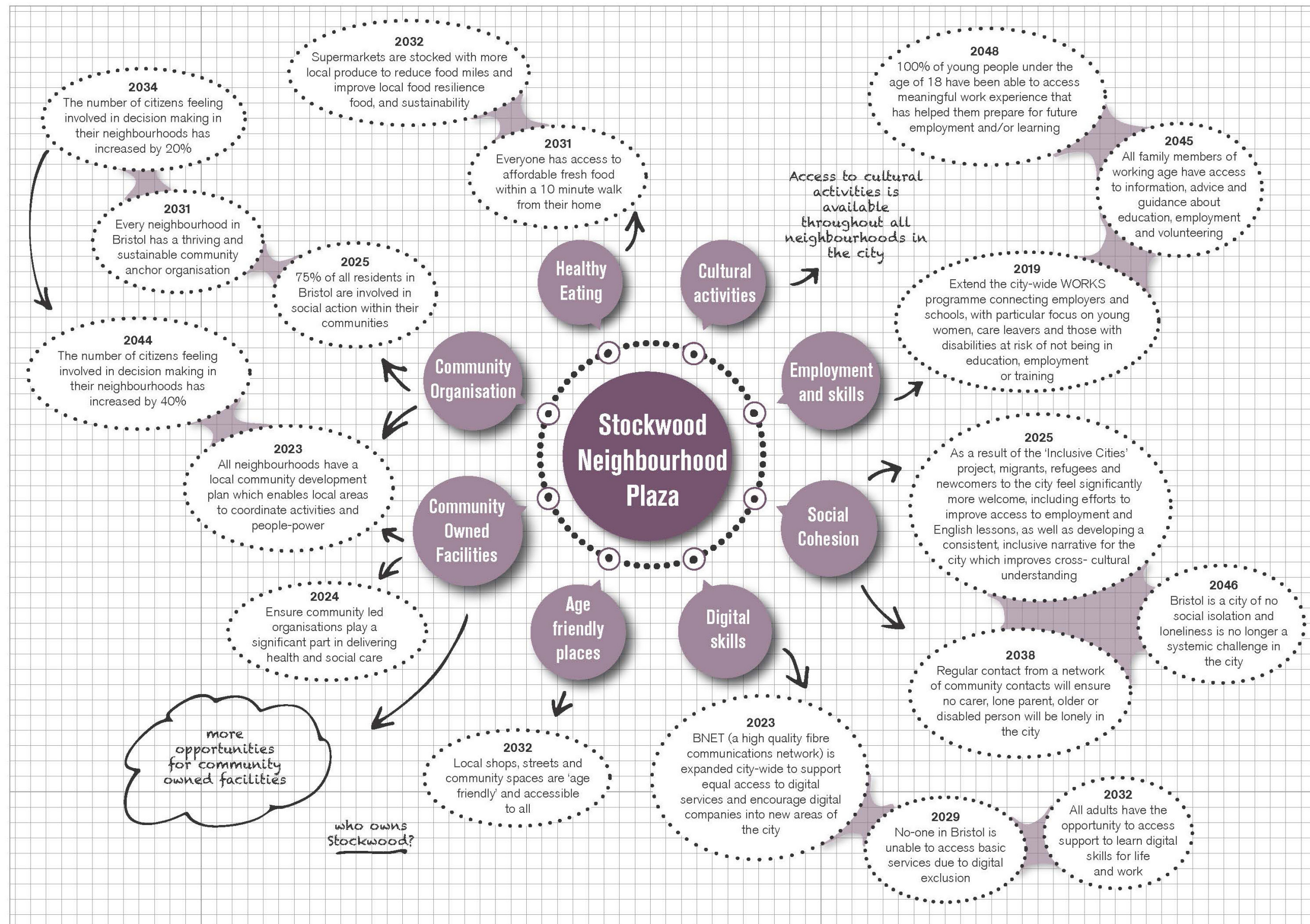
Apart from cultural activities, each of these aims can be seen to relate to targets in the OCP. For example, according to the OCP the whole city aim is that by:

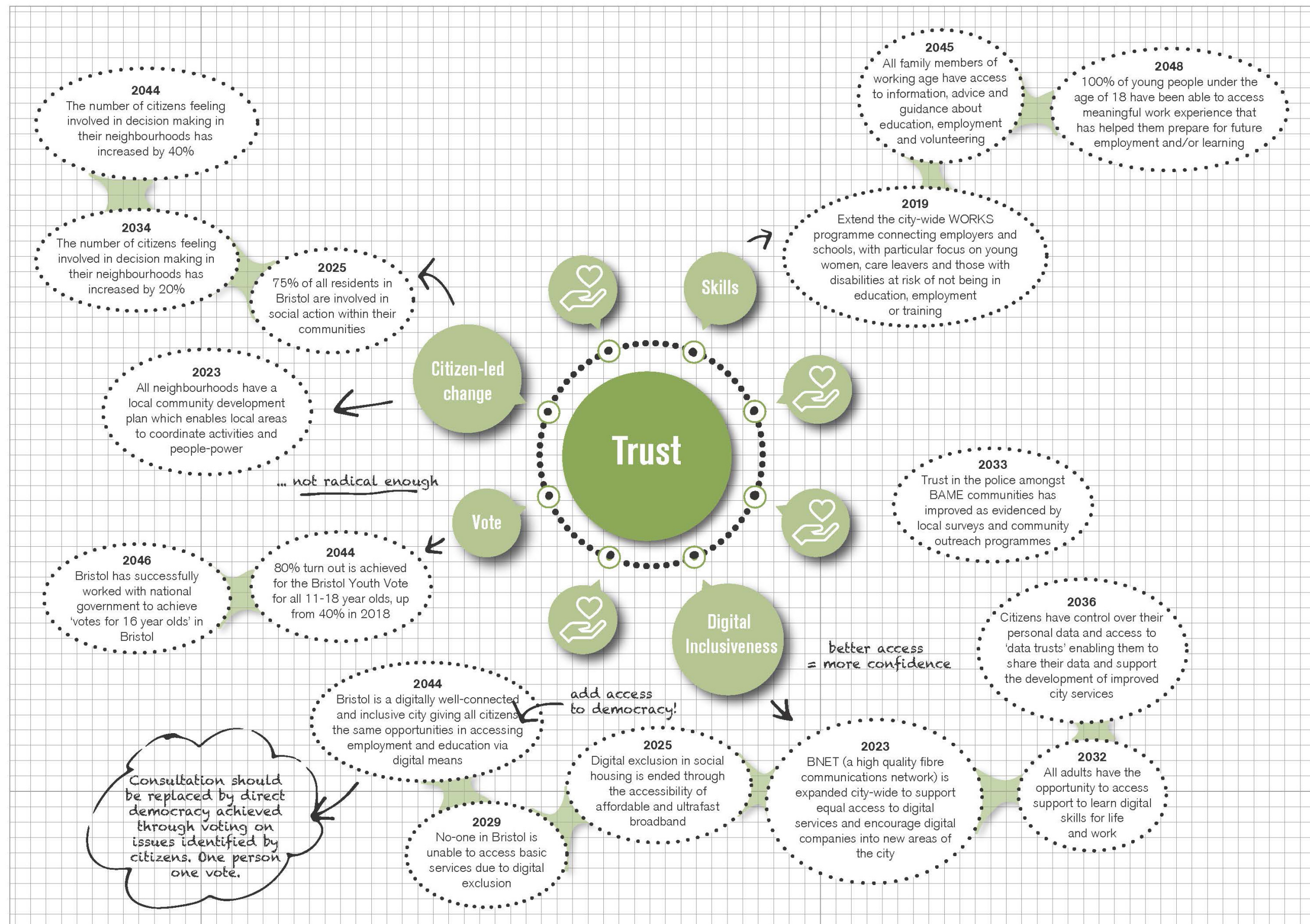
- 2032, supermarkets will be stocked with local sustainable (and healthy) produce.
- 2048 all young people will have access to meaningful training and work experience boosting employment and skills.
- 2046 Bristol will be a city of no social isolation.
- 2029 no-one in Bristol will be unable to access digital services.
- 2032 all areas will be 'age friendly'.
- and
- By 2040, the aim is that 40% more people will be involved in local decision-making processes.

This example shows that there are opportunities for alignment between the long-term, high-level goals of the city and Stockwood's current goal of a Neighbourhood Plaza. Indeed, projects such as the Stockwood plaza concept could be demonstrator projects showing how the OCP could be realised at a local scale.

Whilst Stockwood's map highlighted some of the benefits of closer alignment between local activities and the OCP, the BS5 mapping drew on a degree of scepticism towards the role local authorities had played in this neighbourhood. This meant that they put trust at the centre of their map (Figure 12).







In order to develop trust, issues such as skills, digital inclusiveness, votes and citizen-led change were seen as key priorities. Whilst skills, digital inclusiveness, votes and citizen-led change are addressed, it was felt that the overall approach in the OCP was not radical enough. The participants saw that there were great opportunities that could be explored through technological advances and that whilst digital inclusiveness could build confidence, a digitally well-connected city could also consider digital ways of developing more democratic processes. They proposed that consultation processes should be replaced by direct democracy which would support digital voting on all issues at the neighbourhood scale.

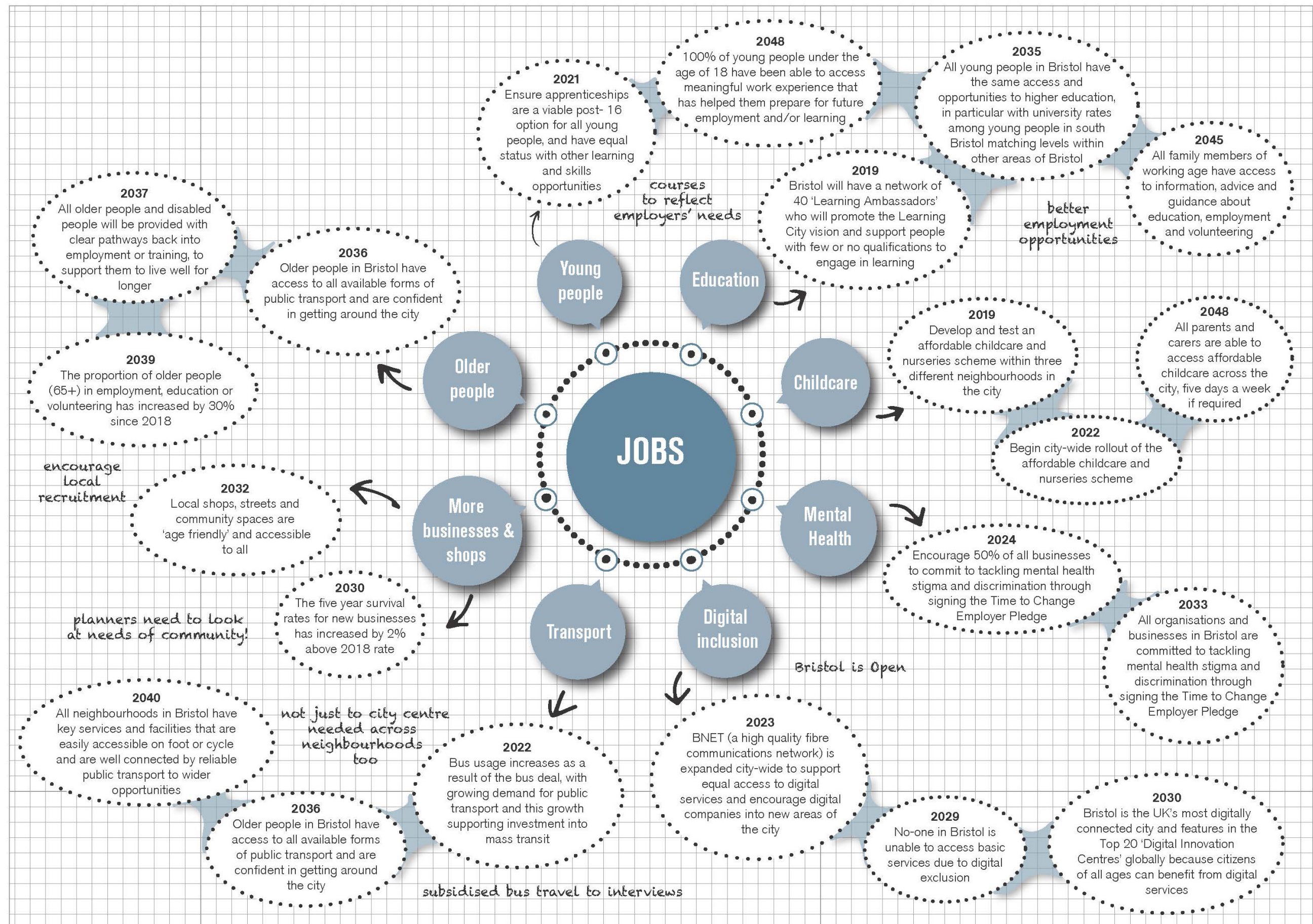
For Hartcliffe and Withywood, the mapping places jobs as the top priority in the centre of their map (Figure 13). They surrounded this with: Education, childcare, mental health, digital inclusion, transport, more businesses and shops and older people. Their map has the most connections with the OCP targets. Older people and young people are well catered for in the plan. Education is covered by the proposal for learning ambassadors this year, leading to 100% access to meaningful work experience by 2048. Childcare is catered for by the affordable childcare and nurseries scheme (2022). By 2033 the target is that all businesses in Bristol are committed to tackling mental health stigma. And digital inclusion will be supported by the goal of BNET. By 2040 all neighbourhoods in Bristol will have accessible services and facilities and be connected by a reliable public transport network. The aim for more businesses and shops is less well addressed in the OCP. However, there is a target for more businesses surviving to five years by 2030.

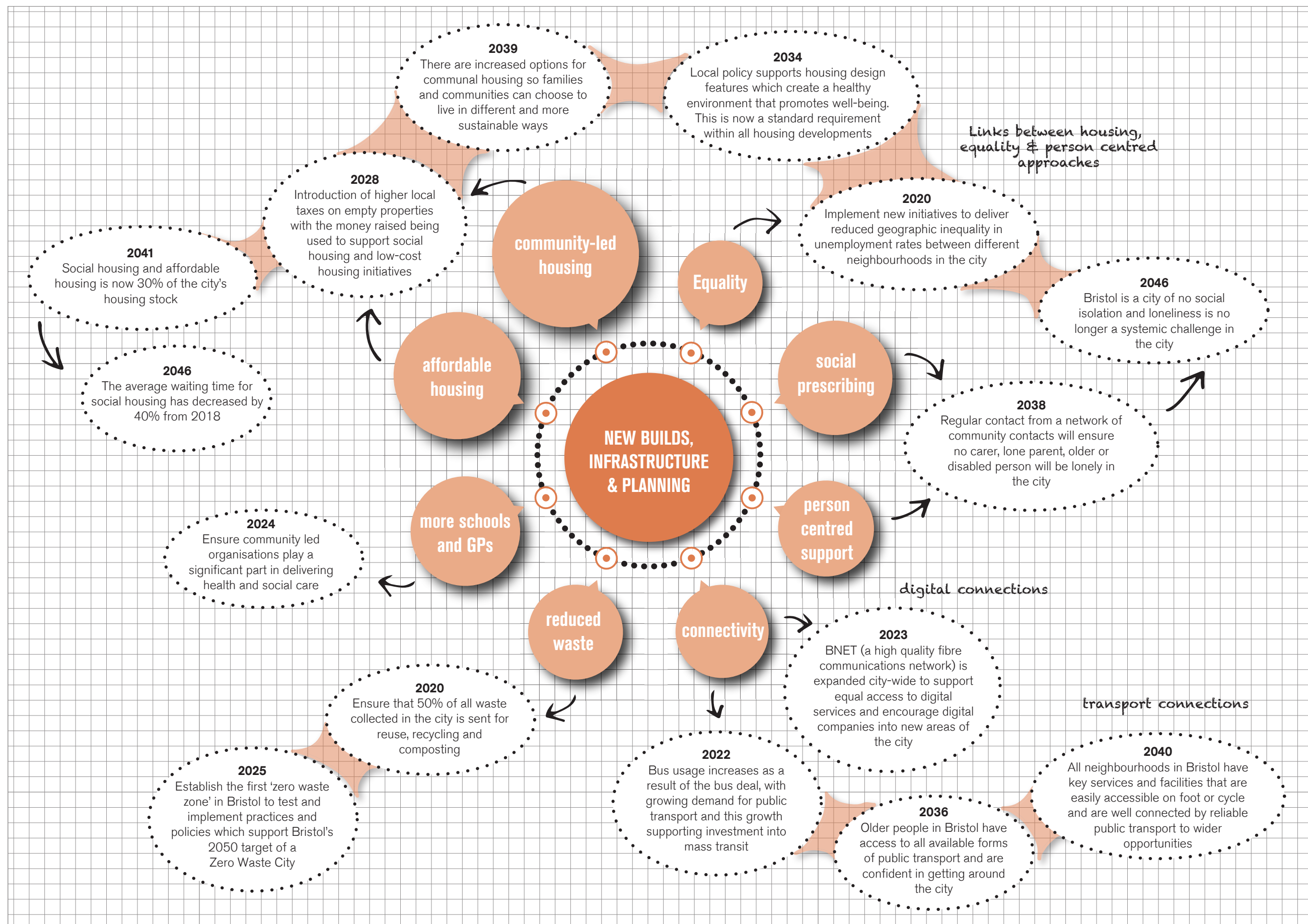
The mapping exercise revealed fairly close alignment between the OCP targets and the priorities at Hartcliffe and Withywood. However, there is currently a lack of detail on specific local measures or actions that may improve employment in Hartcliffe and Withywood.


At BS3, new builds, infrastructure and planning were placed in the centre of the map (Figure 14). The supporting local priorities clustered around this core goal were equality, social prescribing, person-centred support, connectivity, reduced waste, more schools and GPs, affordable housing and community-led housing. Through mapping relevant OCP targets in relation to these, the overarching aims of the OCP can be seen to create an umbrella of support, whereby there are overlapping and supportive targets in the OCP that are seen to be directly relevant to local aims of housing, equality, social prescribing and person-centred support.

The map shows connectivity as a priority, and this is something that the OCP addresses with its emphasis on both digital and physical connections. Indeed, across all of the maps, connectivity is a common concern, whether physical or virtual.

Lawrence Weston are significantly more advanced in their localised development planning having built many years of experience in grassroots activities and have many successes under their belt, such as the community lobbying for a new local supermarket. As such, the priority they explored through the workshop mapping exercise related to one of their key recent challenges: how to support local developments and maximise training and labour





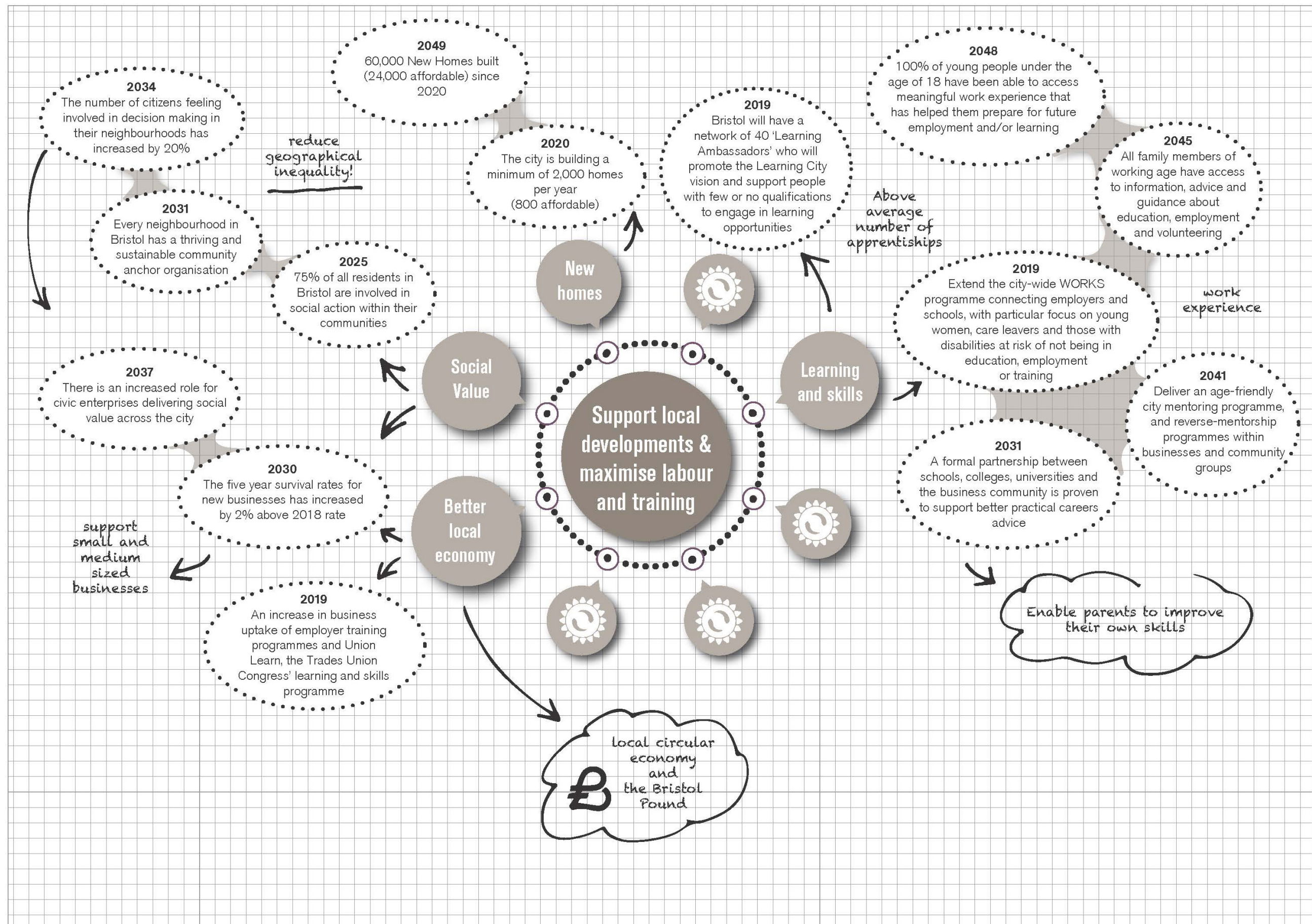


(Figure 15). In order to achieve this, they clustered learning and skills, better local economy, social value and new homes as objectives. Learning and skills was something that also resonated across the other maps produced. This demonstrates the relevance of projects such as WORKS¹⁸ and the proposed formal partnership between educators and local businesses (2031). At Lawrence Weston they also suggested there was a need for parents to be able to improve their own skills, and pointed to the potential benefits from developing a local circular economy and the role of the Bristol Pound.¹⁹

Social Value can be seen across all maps produced at the afternoon session, through citizen-led change, people (other/younger), equality, and social cohesion. It is especially of interest to grassroots organisations, since it is a way of evidencing the impact of their activities. There is currently only one mention of social value in the OCP, in relation to civic enterprises, and it would seem that there are opportunities for coordinating targets around social value in the future.

¹⁸ <https://www.bristol.works>

¹⁹ <https://bristolpound.org>



Many Neighbourhoods Mapped onto the OCP

The next stage of mapping analysis sought to highlight how the different themes (Figure 16) and targets of the One City Plan interacted with the node maps developed in the previous section. Where each of the neighbourhood maps related to some specific targets in the OCP, questions arose as to which themes were the most relevant locally and what specific targets critical across neighbourhoods.

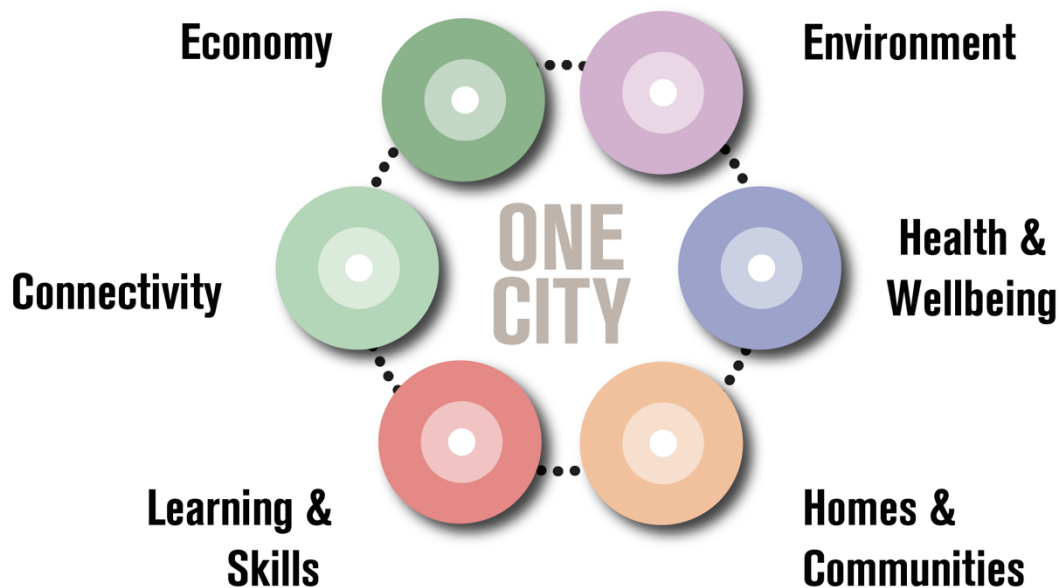
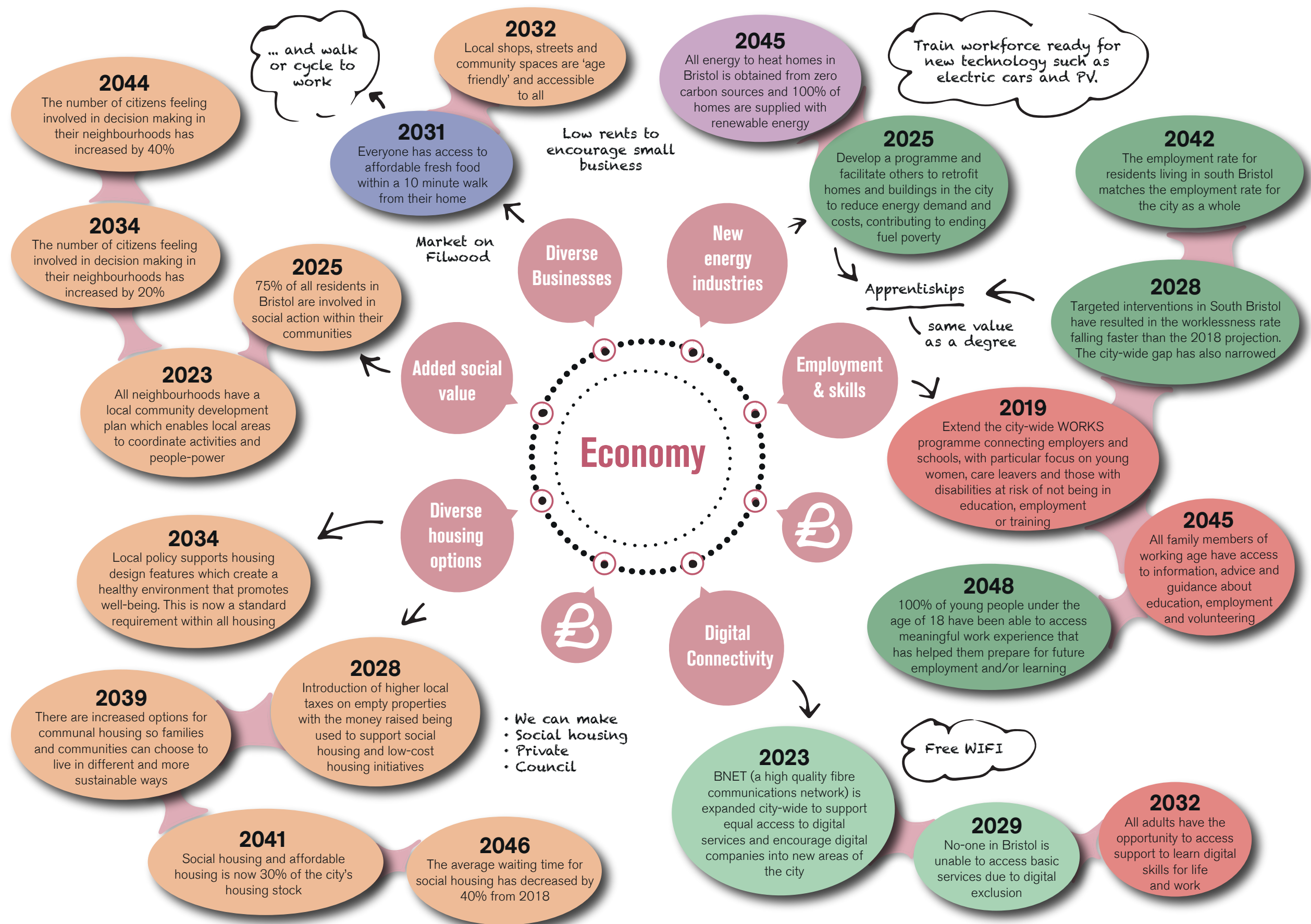
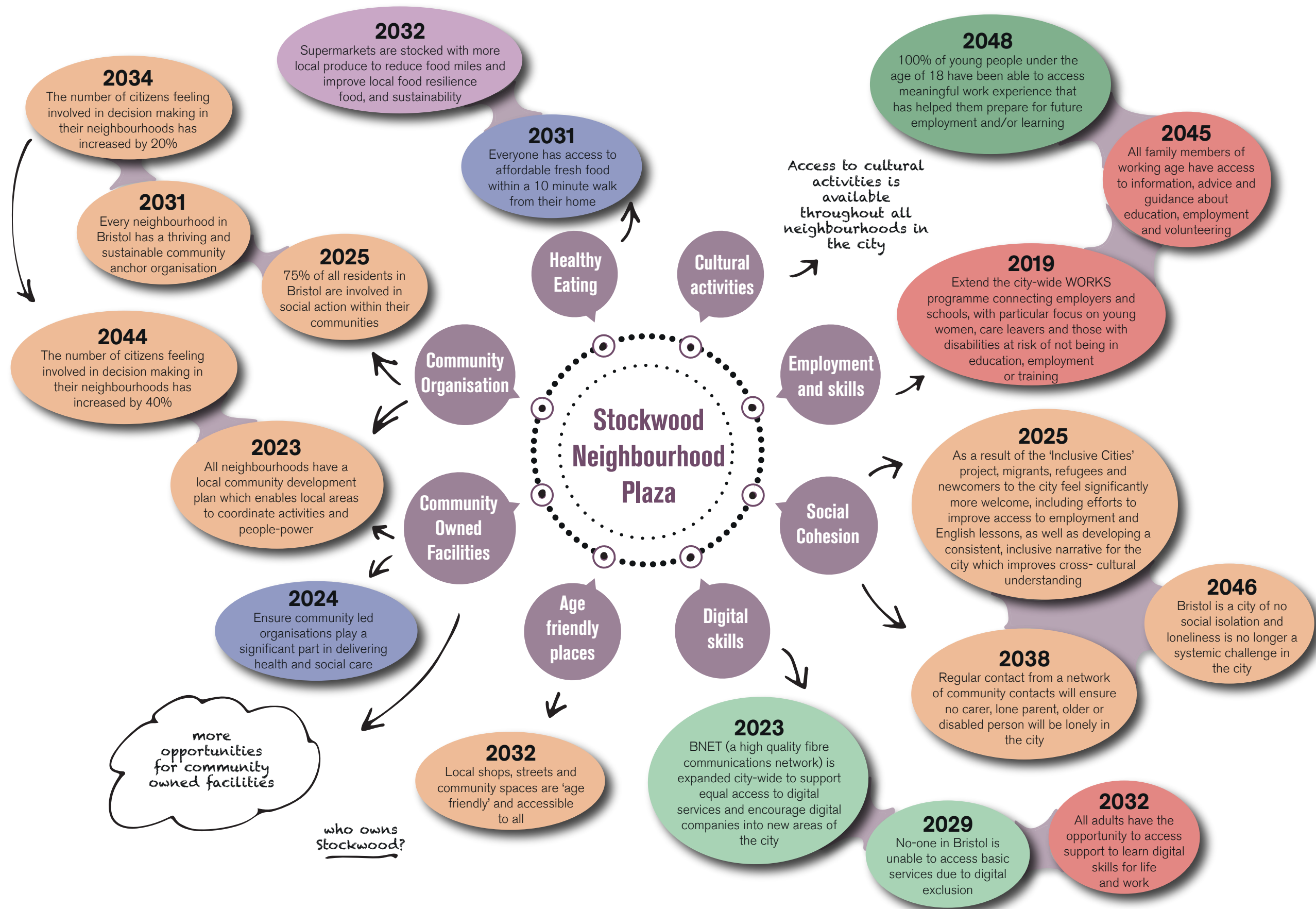


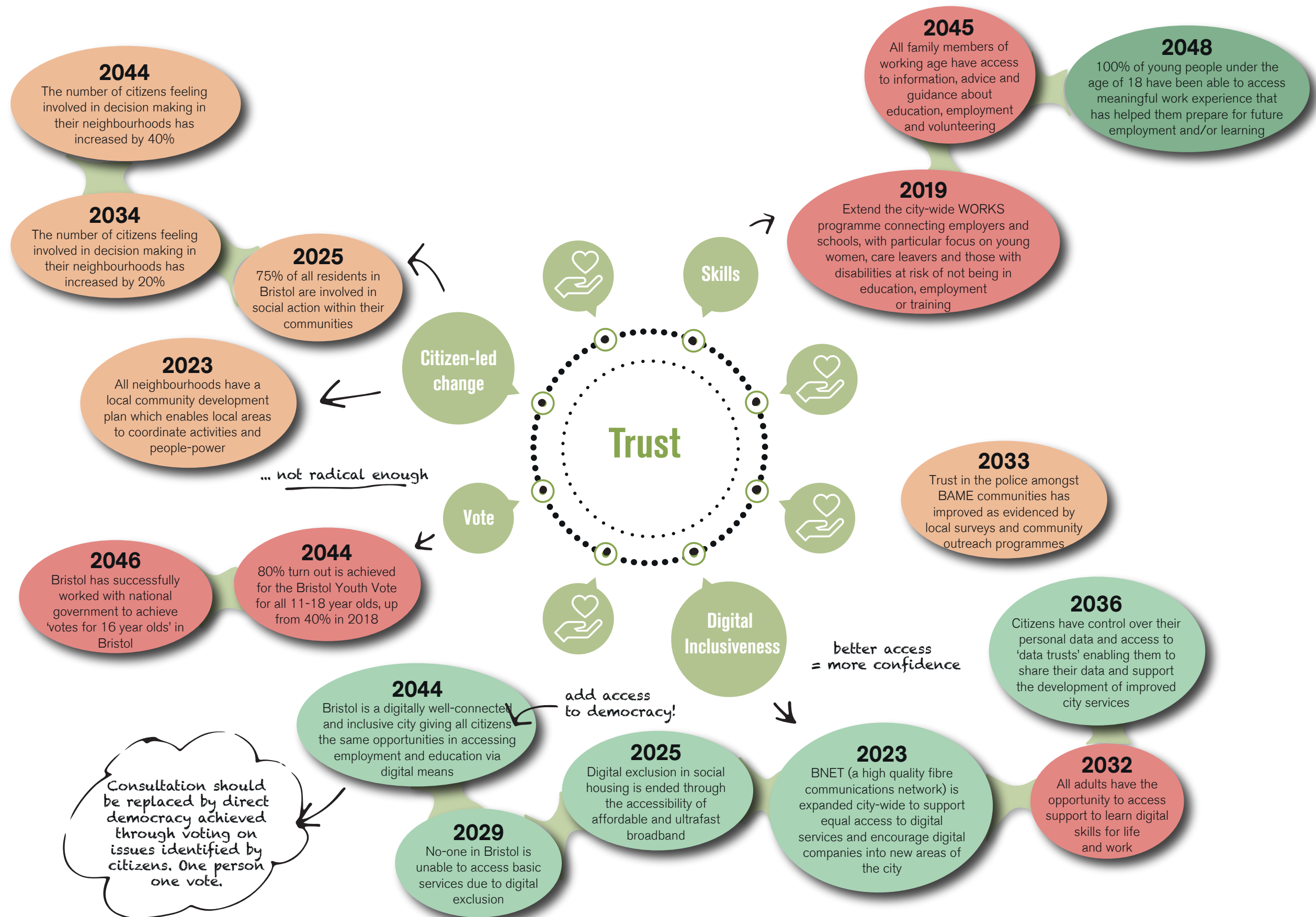
Figure 16. The One City Plan Themes

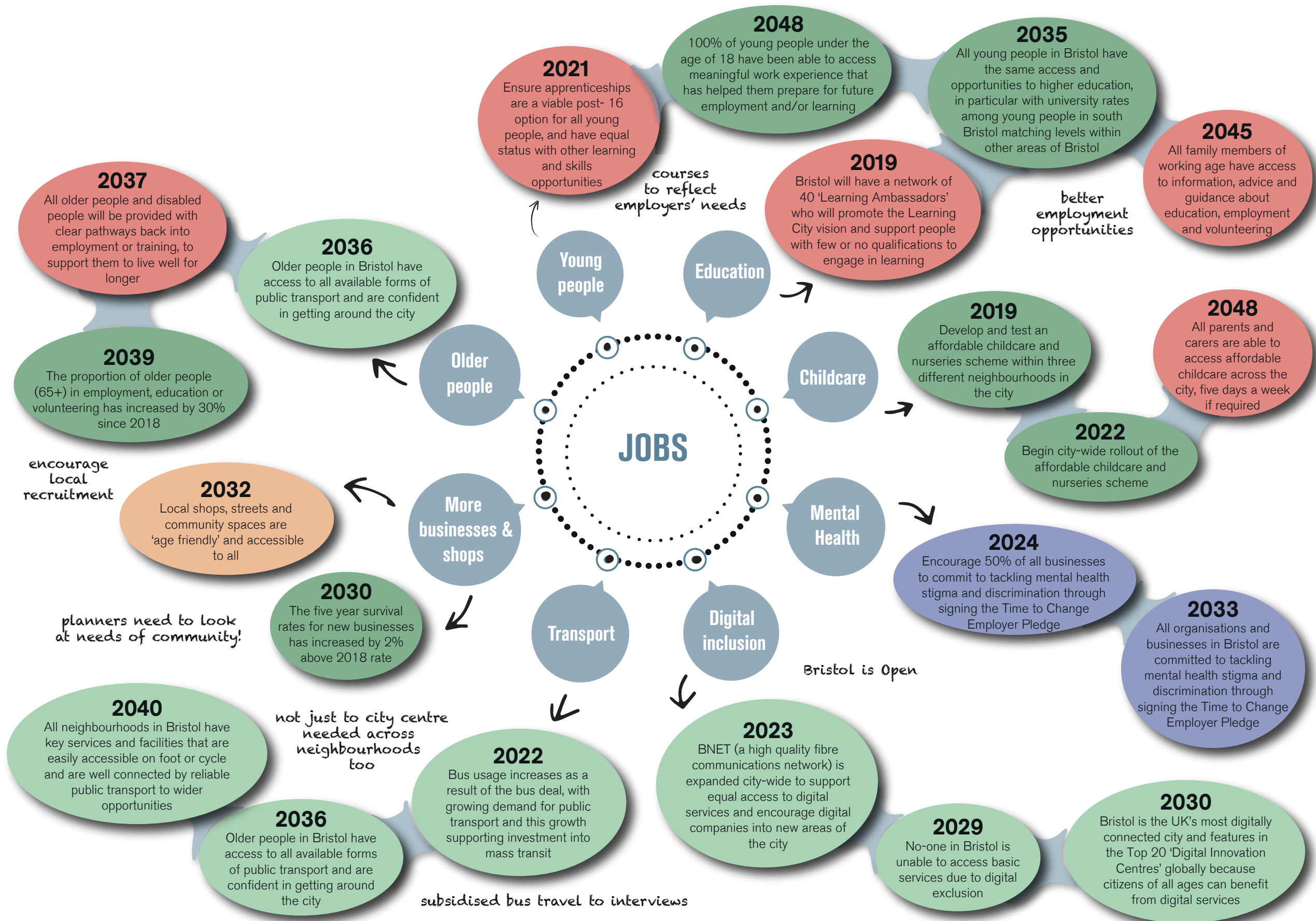
Each of the neighbourhood node maps was redrawn with an emphasis put upon which OCP theme relevant targets fell under and the dates at which these targets are proposed to happen. The resultant maps (Figures 17-21) highlight that the OCP targets may interact across themes to achieve neighbourhood aims. So, for example, at Stockwood (Figure 18), to achieve the aim of a neighbourhood plaza, the themes of Environment and Health and Wellbeing support the goal of healthy eating and Digital skills are supported by Connectivity and Learning and Skills. This need for integration across themes can be seen repeated across neighbourhoods.

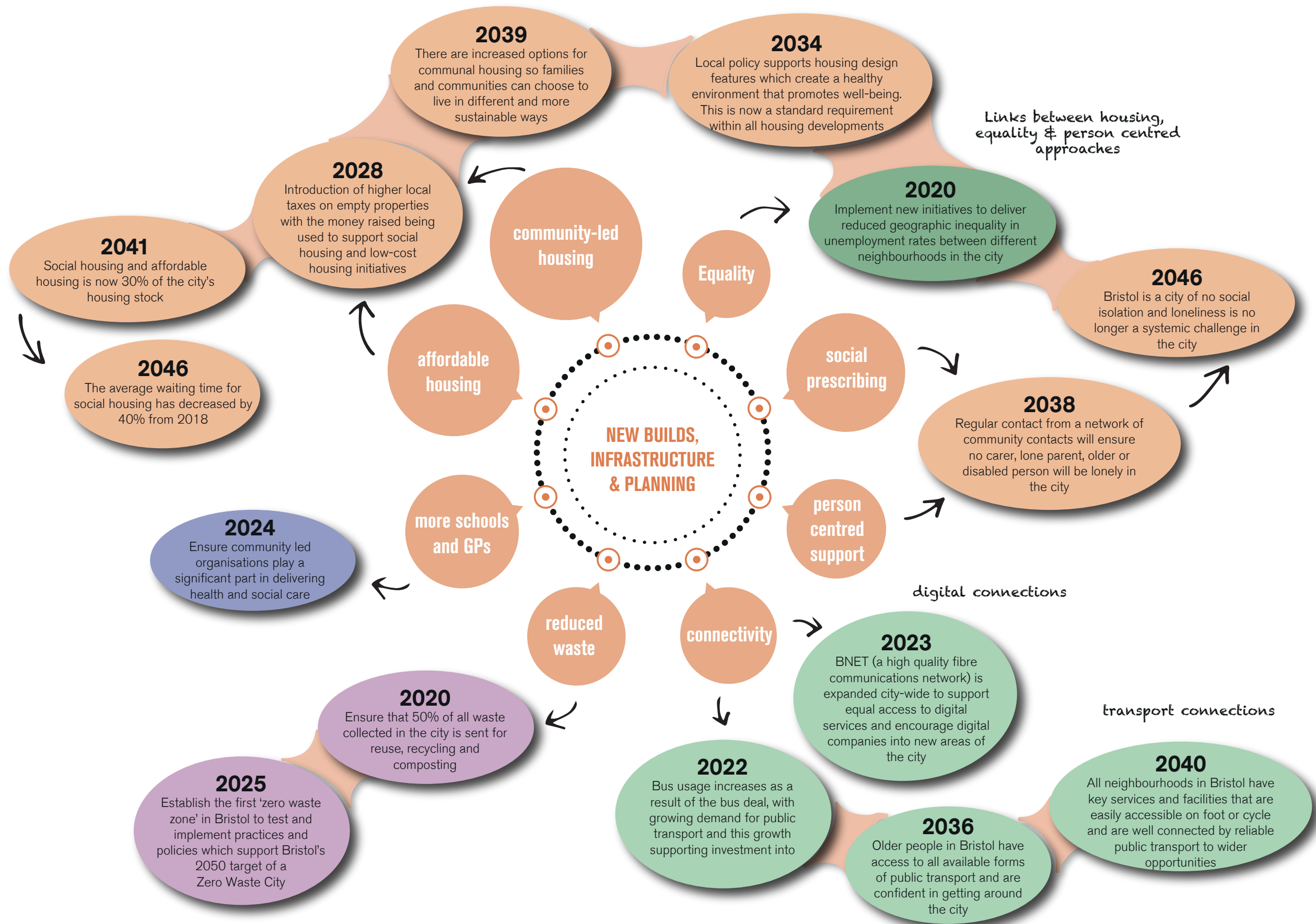
Across the maps there are many connections between Learning and Skills and Economy (Figures 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22). Homes and Communities is well represented, in Figures 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22. As is Connectivity in Figures 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. It is worth noting that both Health and Wellbeing and Environment are not well represented on the neighbourhood maps, which suggests there are opportunities to fill those gaps.

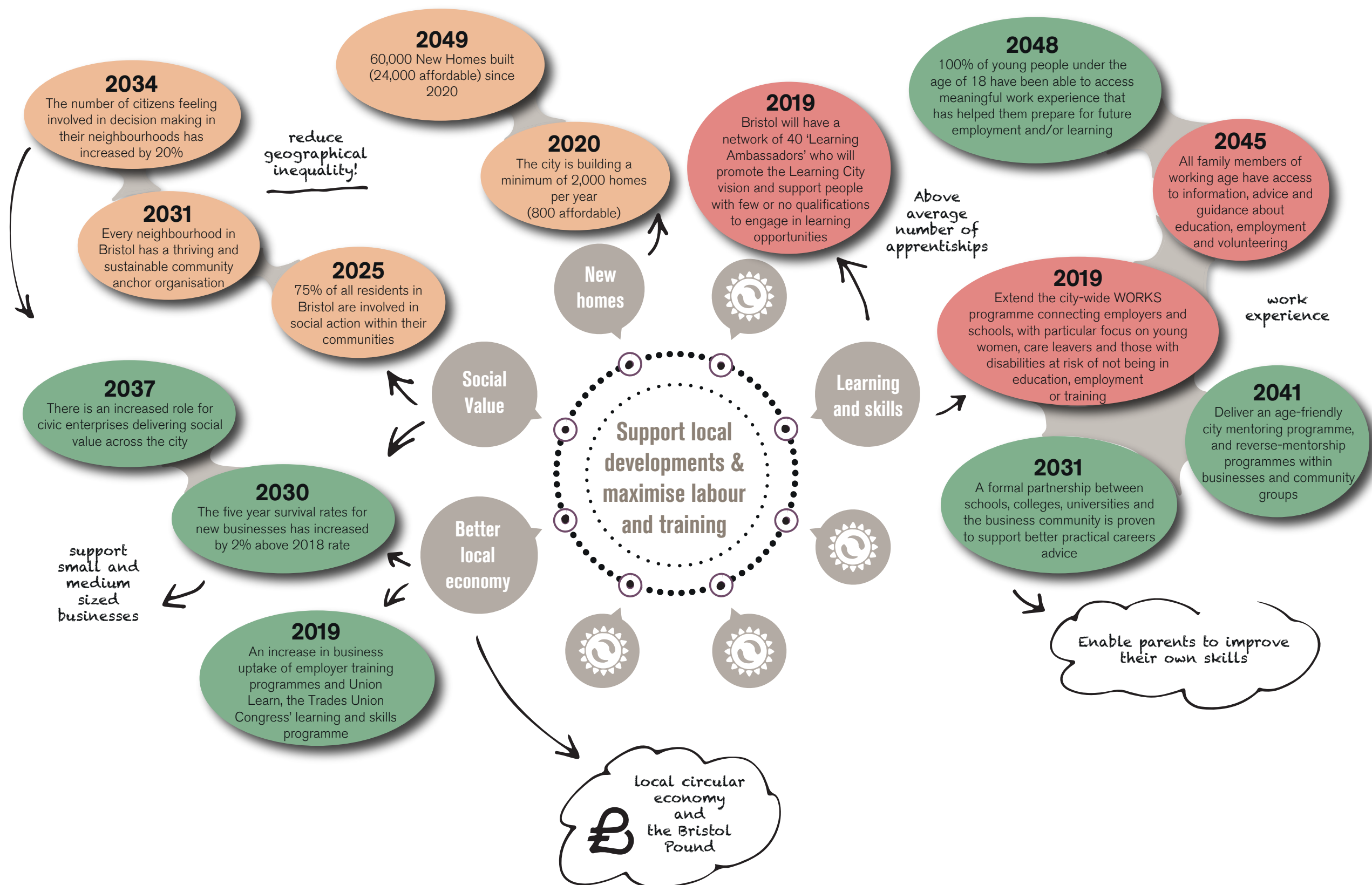















In order to get a better understanding of sequencing, all of the targets that were used in the neighbourhood maps were collated into a timeline of priorities. The timeline (Figure 23) has been weighted, so that the targets that were most commonly referenced in the neighbourhood maps have been scaled up. In this way, it is easy to observe which targets were the most popular across the maps. From this it can be seen that the most popular targets were:

- 2023 - BNET (a high quality fibre communications network) is expanded city-wide to support equal access to digital services and encourage digital companies into new areas of the city
- 2025 - 75% of all residents in Bristol are involved in social action within their communities
- 2045 - All family members of working age have access to information, advice and guidance about education, employment and volunteering
- 2048 - 100% of young people under the age of 18 have been able to access meaningful work experience that has helped them prepare for future employment and/or learning

Whilst the first two targets in the list are within the next five years, it is worth noting that the last two are in 20 years' time.

Although different neighbourhoods will have different priorities dependent upon many factors, such as their existing assets and skills, the most common targets revealed through our mapping exercises show that connection, social action, access and opportunities can be common aspirations across the city.

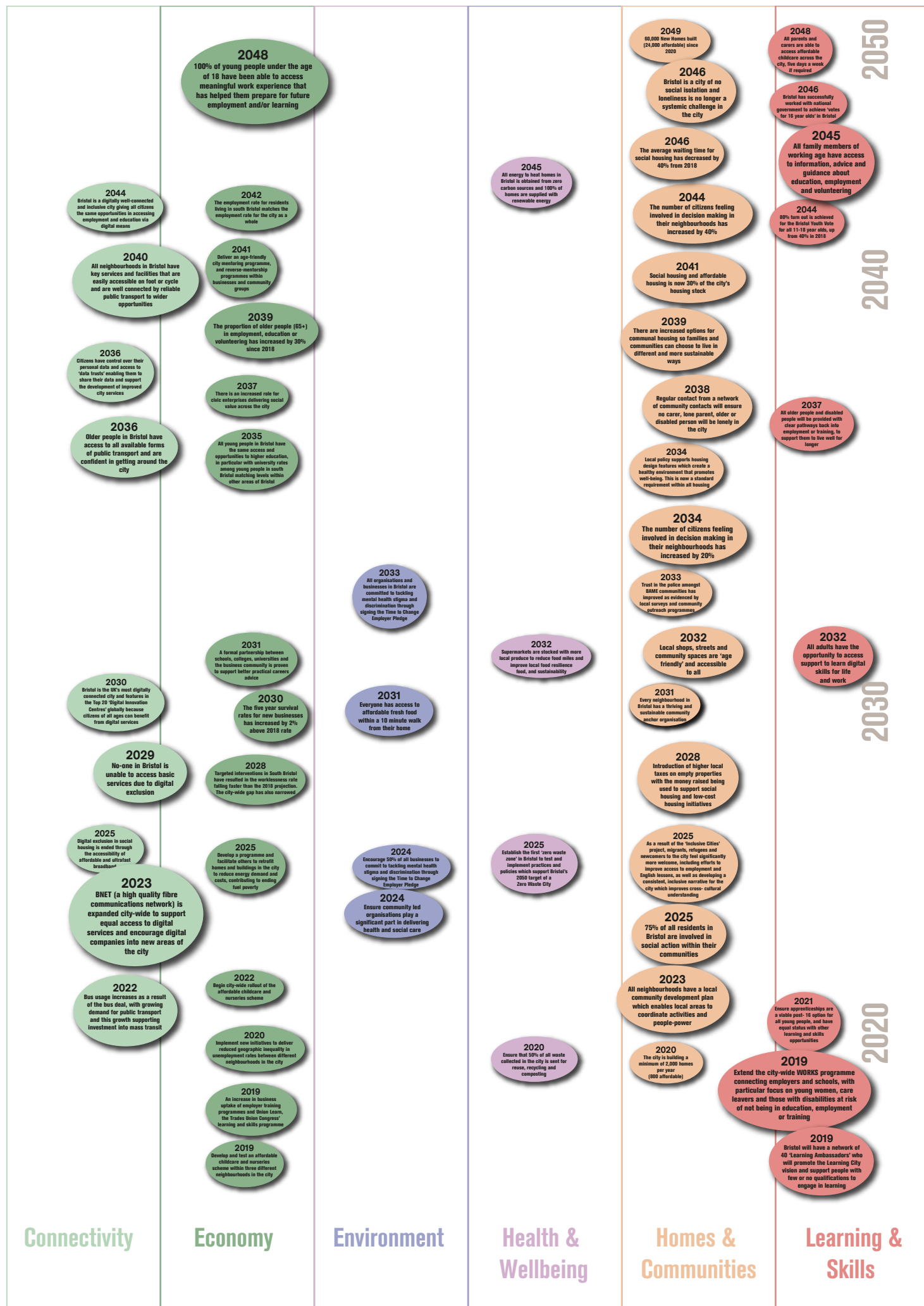


Figure 23. OCP neighbourhood weighted priorities

Conclusion and Recommendations

1. The Many Neighbourhoods, One City event provided a lot of rich material from both the Urban ID Challenge Canvas and nodal mapping exercises. It was clear from the event that local community groups are in a good position to help meet the targets set out in the One City Plan and have an appetite to build community capacity and resilience through peer-to-peer knowledge sharing.
2. The peer-to-peer learning aspect of the morning session in the workshop had been inspired by the concept of ‘community exchange visits’²⁰ between neighbourhoods to surface and learn from grassroots activities already going in the city and share that learning across community groups. The interest and engagement in peer-to-peer learning at the workshop provides support to this concept.
3. The high level of interconnections that workshop delegates were able to map out between their chosen community development aims and the One City Plan themes, shows an encouraging level of common purpose at city and neighbourhood scales. These maps could readily be used, extended and replicated in other neighbourhoods to explore further the connectivity between neighbourhood development priorities and the One City Plan.
4. Although different neighbourhoods chose a broad range of community development aims to model such as jobs, new build infrastructure, the economy and trust, many of these mapped interconnections onto similar themes and goals in the One City Plan. Extending this mapping approach across all neighbourhoods in the city could support a gap analysis to see where community engagement with the One City Plan themes is likely to be strongest, and where interconnections from neighbourhood to ‘whole-city’ scale are weaker or missing.
5. Digital and physical connectivity were identified as important enablers of beneficial social and environmental outcomes and a priority of the community groups at the workshop. We found that the priorities, action plans and goals of the neighbourhood groups present at the workshop were particularly strongly coupled to this One City Plan theme. Other One City Plan themes were similarly strongly coupled were homes and communities, learning and skills, and the sustainable and inclusive economy. Less strongly coupled with community priorities in this workshop were the themes of environment and health and well-being.
6. The level of trust communities have in public and private services arose in the workshop as a cross-cutting issue that the workshop delegates thought important enough to want it built into the One City approach through greater transparency and accessibility. Given the time it takes to develop networks and good will, and how easily trust is lost, it is worth considering how the ideas from the ‘Many

²⁰ This was first proposed by Sarah Toy during the Urban ID project.

Neighbourhoods, One City' event can be developed into the future. Work, however, needs to be done to build trust, accountability and accessibility, and to establish and articulate the local benefits of the One City Plan with clarity.

7. Each neighbourhood community group expressed their needs differently at the workshop, for example selecting different development goals to prioritise. This provides evidence that we should expect local responses to the One City Plan to differ across the city's neighbourhoods. The community groups at the workshop emphasised support for practical projects or measures that would support broader community engagement whilst still contributing towards meeting city-scale objectives. The Stockwood Neighbourhood Plaza concept exemplified this as a tangible development ambition. Furthermore, the interconnections revealed in the workshop demonstrate that neighbourhood involvement in the One City Plan has the potential to deliver impact by reaching across themes and silos, i.e. help identify interdependencies and integrate the themes.
8. It would be extremely difficult to meet the One City Plan targets without the involvement, action and transformation of diverse communities in neighbourhoods across Bristol, and the ambition of achieving a Carbon Neutral city by 2030 highlights this dependency on local change most of all. Integrating community plans within the One City Approach, and how to achieve this, is therefore an important challenge to overcome.
9. It is clear from the place-based community maps, that although there are transformative processes defined in the One City Plan that can and will support local community projects and deliver their desired changes, the timescales for the One City Plan targets and local community projects and priorities are unlikely to be neatly aligned. The development processes as per current arrangements will be far messier, with specific place-based interventions sometimes delivering progress against One City Plan targets early, whilst sometimes lagging behind the One City Plan timelines. Progress will in all likelihood be patchy, piecemeal and arrive in fits and starts.
10. A key question for top-down planners is therefore the degree of co-ordination that will be required, and achievable, if high-level targets and ambitions are to be delivered within the overall timescales and in the sequence envisaged in the One City Plan timeline. In addition, questions arise as to how progress distributed in neighbourhoods across the city can be planned, scheduled, audited and communicated whilst providing the overall assurance that high-level development goals such as improving health and well-being, delivering a Carbon Neutral city and tackling social exclusion are on track.
11. We recommend that the impact of the One City Plan be studied in more depth at the neighbourhood scale, and that neighbourhoods are places where demonstrator projects can be co-created and tailored to local priorities. This would support meaningful engagement with whole-city initiatives – the 'parts' become engaged with the 'whole'.
12. There are opportunities for coordinating targets and metrics around social value at neighbourhood and 'whole-city' scales in the future. It would be beneficial to be able to quantify the social value developed through grassroots organisations and the

social value implied in achieving the ambition and targets set out in the One City Plan timeline.

13. The mapping methods and tools used in the workshop provided a powerful means of engaging neighbourhood groups, community development professionals and other participants in the diagnosis of local urban challenges and linking these to the One City Plan themes. They demonstrated a graphical approach to supporting a collaborative, or coproduced diagnosis and analysis of urban challenges, and interchangeably using the nodal mapping and canvas. In this application, these methods were sufficiently engaging and accessible for use by a diverse range of workshop participants from both communities and practitioner organisations.
14. The graphical representations from the nodal mapping exercises allowed participants to identify and investigate how and where high-level themes and targets in the OCP can productively support, or conflict with, local place-based ambitions and initiatives. Effectively the mapping process is a convenient way of showing where top-down target setting meets in the middle with bottom-up community aspirations and interventions, and where vertical dependencies and interdependencies are aligned or conflict. If these mappings were extended across all city neighbourhoods, it would show the extent to which One City Plan themes and targets are coupled with neighbourhood development plans and priorities. By implication this would give a snapshot of how and where local communities are, or are not, supporting One City Plan initiatives.
15. Over three years, Urban ID has developed methods and approaches to integrated urban diagnostics that have helped us to reach this stage, however, since that project is now ending it is likely that the network and capacity developed through the project will dissipate. As such, it is work thinking about future directions and funding opportunities.

URBAN — ID



Appendix

**The Completed
Urban ID Challenge
Canvasses**



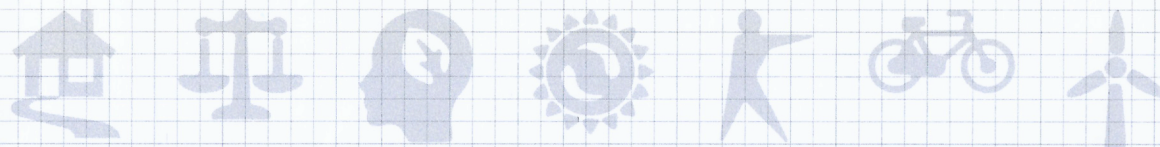
What capability and assets do we have?

What social networks, financial and material assets do we have?
Your Questions:

TIME POOR

TOO MANY ASSETS STRUGGLE TO STAY ALIVE

Tons + tons + tons too much to list.



Monitoring and Evaluation

What are we currently doing well and how do we know it is working?

All service delivery / LA funded work + extra consultation is routinely carried out. Loads of data!

Stories from residents much more effective → shared / listened to.

Key Priorities and Challenges

What are the priorities and challenges at the neighbourhood level?

Short term politics - varying projects.

Poor housing - overcrowding
Disabilities / mental health issues
Rights e.g. tenancy housing etc.
Lack of investment on every level Gov / LA jointly.

Everyone working in silos.

Dependency

Tokenistic approach from Mayor / LA to community consultation.

Key Barriers

LACK OF ENERGY
DISCONNECT

Divide & rule politics

Lack of investment

Restricting measures

Gatekeepers in groups.

Identifying politics playing out

Where and why do things tend to go wrong?
What gets in the way?

What do we want to achieve?

How do we identify what outcomes are desirable?
Your Questions:

Joined up working / thinking.

Strategies bottom up not top down.

To be listened to → BA ME SCRO

Solutions and Actions

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

Street level consultation: Expert within the neighbourhood

What do we know?

What do we know or understand that needs to be communicated to others?
Your Questions:

Everything!

Proven stories!!

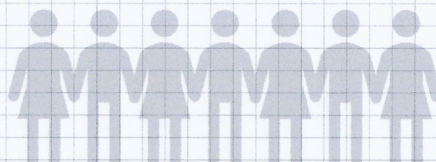
Who do we need to help us?

Who might have the resources we need?
Your Questions:

Support to co-ordination.

Strategies led by communities.

LET CONNECTIVITY
ENTRANCED (50) TO GIVE
ACCESS TO
• CITIZEN LED CONSULTATION
+ PRIORITIZATION PLATFORMS
• DIGITAL BASED EMPLOYMENT
• MEANINGFUL SKILLS ENHANCEMENT
FOR C21 EMPLOYMENT



Who/what will benefit?

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

NO!

£ to residents to organise

URBAN — ID: CHALLENGE CANVAS

HARTCLIFFE
+ WITHWOOD



What capability and assets do we have?

What social networks, financial and material assets do we have?
Your Questions:

HWCP - Hartcliffe & Withwood Community Partnership
HHEAG - Hartcliffe Health Environment Action Group
PBSA - Place Based Social Action fund
BS13 Community Champions
City Farm
Hartcliffe School or Youth Centre
Hartcliffe Community Hall
Social Media facebook WhatsApp
Hartcliffe Community Centre
Morrisons -> access to Supermarket
-> access to employment
-> access to support for community

Gatehouse Centre - particularly employment courses
Dundry Street
Roundhouse
Creative workspace & variety of offer

Monitoring and Evaluation

What are we currently doing well and how do we know it is working?

We are engaging with more of the community due to using ASSET based approaches. We know it's working because of the new level of social action taking place. Involving the community = winning the PBSA Investment.

Key Priorities and Challenges

What are the priorities and challenges at the neighbourhood level?
Lack of access to enough & good food.

Anti Social behaviour - Youth & Adult
Lack of aspirations
Lack of services Doctors Surgeons Banks
High exclusion in schools
High drug activity
High levels of race hate crime
Poor parental capacity & guidance
Low paid jobs
Generations of worklessness
Low levels of education
We were consulted & promised meetings, lots of disruption ended with no bus going through our estate! -> contributes to up not accessing college etc due to no transport. & results in no confidence in things happening, broken trust, community apathy.
Inappropriate housing - high risk

Key Barriers

Council works to a different agenda than neighbourhood.
perception internal & external on how Hartcliffe is viewed
Access to good & higher education
wider & more jobs locally
Transport links
aspiration to gain higher qualifications at school as provision for further education locally is poor
People don't think things will change
No access to City Council
No investment in preventative work - ie - working with community to prepare for new people moving in.
No joined up thinking with surrounding authorities
-> new developments. ie - investment in primary age kids & family.
Where and why do things tend to go wrong?
What gets in the way? ie - investment in infrastructure around new developments.

What do we want to achieve?

How do we identify what outcomes are desirable?
Your Questions:

A more inclusive community where people are supported by their neighbours
People have a belief in the future and feel like they have been listened too.

Solutions and Actions

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

Can there be incentives to attract a more varied selection of jobs in S. Bristol.

What do we know?

What do we know or understand that needs to be communicated to others?
Your Questions:

Who do we need to help us?

Who might have the resources we need?
Your Questions:

Who/what will benefit?

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

What capability and assets do we have?

What social networks, financial and material assets do we have?
Your Questions:

- PRIMARY SCHOOLS
THE PARK REDEVELOPMENT (SCHOOL SECONDARY - 2023)
KNOWLE WEST ALLIANCE (+ SMALL GRANTS)
KNOWLE WEST HEALTH PARK
KNOWLE WEST MEDIA CENTRE (ARTS & TECH OPS)
KNOWLE WEST FUTURES
WE CAN MAKE HOUSING
- LOTS OF COMMUNITY GRASSROOT GROUPS
FILWOOD CENTRE (CIVIC CHANGE)
FILWOOD GREEN BUSINESS PARK
PLANNING PROTOCOL
DEDICATED COMMUNITY WORKERS
YOUTH MOVES

Monitoring and Evaluation

What are we currently doing well and how do we know it is working?

Key Priorities and Challenges

What are the priorities and challenges at the neighbourhood level?

- LOW PROVISIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
LOWEST LEVEL OF UNI ENTRIES IN UK
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (FILWOOD BROADWAY) REGENERATION
LIVING CONDITIONS & BAD LANDLORD PRACTICE
LACK OF BIG EMPLOYERS
ACCESSIBILITY & AFFORDABILITY
ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR / CRIME / DRUGS!
- EDUCATION - FEW SITES - FACILITIES
26% of local ward profile (U16)

Key Barriers

- TRANSPORT (AFFORDABILITY)
LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES (HENGROVE PARK)
LACK OF JOINED THINKING
LACK OF LOCAL BUSINESS DIVERSITY
POVERTY & DEPRIVATION
COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE & ASPIRATION (POVERTY OF ASPIRATION)
LACK OF FOOD SHOPS
COUNCIL PROCRASTINATION
COMMUNICATION FROM COUNCIL
AFFORDABLE BUSINESS RATES & RENT
BUSINESS REBATES FOR LOCAL BUSINESS
PRIVATE HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS
DISABILITIES & HIGH % LIFE LONG ILLNESSES
- BUILD 1500 HOUSES 350 m. Hurdle Campus

Where and why do things tend to go wrong?
What gets in the way?

What do we want to achieve?

How do we identify what outcomes are desirable?
Your Questions:

- WELL INFORMED
WELL EDUCATED (NEW SECONDARY 2023)
ACCESS TO FACILITIES (QUALITY!)
COMMUNICATION (BETTER)
ACCESS TO DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY
- LEARNING AMBASSADOR (THE PARK & KATE@FILWOOD)
2020 (Hengrove & HARTCLIFFE HOUSING - LOCAL JOBS)
WELL ENGAGED
HEALTHY
ENCOURAGE LOCAL EMPLOYERS
WELL PAID EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE RESIDENTS
APPRENTICESHIPS NEED TO BE VALUED ALONGSIDE DEGREES

Solutions and Actions

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

- ENCOURAGE MORE EMPLOYERS LOCALLY (SOUTH BRISTOL NEEDS MORE LARGE EMPLOYERS)
POLICIES FOR DEVELOPERS AROUND EMPLOYING LOCAL TRADES
ENCOURAGE GREATER TAKE UP OF HIGHER EDUCATION (BUSARIES ETC)

What do we know?

What do we know or understand that needs to be communicated to others?
Your Questions:

- REGENERATION OF KEY AREAS (FILWOOD & THE PARK)
ASSURANCE OF PROPER LANDLORD PRACTICE WITH COUNCIL HANDOVER
COMMISSIONING PROCESSES - how does the council decide which landlords it will use? Does the community have a say? If not, can we?

Who do we need to help us?

Who might have the resources we need?
Your Questions:

- BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL (PLANNING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION)
HIGHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS
BUSINESS INVESTMENT + CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Who/what will benefit?

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

→ In 2030, the people in the room will be 80! Where are the young people's voices??

URBAN-ID CHALLENGE CANVAS

Bedminster, Ashton, Ashton Vale, Southville, Victoria Park, Windmill Hill



1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th

What capability and assets do we have?
 What social networks, financial and material assets do we have?
 Your Questions:

- Local community centres
- City Farm
- Theatres
- Local shops (independent)
- Supermarkets
- Libraries
- Parks + Ashton Court

Community groups - Action Greater Bedminster
 Schools + colleges
 GP surgeries - social prescribing
 Train stations
 Church / Faith Groups
 Southville Community Centre
 Chessel Centre
 Football / Sports Stadium / Venue

Monitoring and Evaluation
 What are we currently doing well and how do we know it is working?

Raising awareness of ways to engage, e.g. - social media growing.

Many methods used - need central useful database

One City Plan - community involvement

Key Priorities and Challenges
 What are the priorities and challenges at the neighbourhood level?

Challenge: Many new developments - limited infrastructure growth

* Ensure for these projects stays in location ie - BS3

- GPs under pressure
- Transport under pressure
- Schools under pressure

Priorities: Road safety + air quality

Priorities: Transport - streets + getting around

Priority: Reducing waste + plastic

Key Barriers * multi agency approach

- * Reaching hard to reach members of the community
- * Resources - over stretched VCSE assets stripped/reduced by public sector
- * Funding
- * Creating sustainability
- * Under 5s childcare

limited running/funders want "new" + "initiative"

core cost funding

Where and why do things tend to go wrong?
 What gets in the way?

What do we want to achieve?
 How do we identify what outcomes are desirable?
 Your Questions:

Reduced food poverty

Joined up thinking across all sectors

Core funding

Equal opportunities

Affordable housing

Access to relevant council departments/contacts

Community involvement/influence + voice re Bedminster Green + other developments

asset mapping tool hyper local level

Provision for youths ①

Solutions and Actions
 Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
 Your Questions:

- ① Bedminster Youth Club - involving community groups + local traders
- ② Community Vision - fluid / live document - to include evolving asset map
- ③ Council contacts / involvement + interest

What do we know?
 What do we know or understand that needs to be communicated to others?
 Your Questions:

Community language version of One City Plan

lots of community activists - can't rely on their goodwill to deliver from the bottom up

Who do we need to help us?
 Who might have the resources we need?
 Your Questions:

Local councillor officers

Funding from City Council to facilitate partnership/alliance for BS3

CCG / NHS England → belief + funding to VCSE for hyper local social prescribing

Planning teams

Parks department

Transport

Community Development

Education teams

other community led groups learning - forums / meetings

Who/what will benefit?
 Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
 Your Questions:

THE COMMUNITY!

(plus all sectors - VCSE / Health)

Invest in Prevention agenda

Creating independence not dependence

What capability and assets do we have?

What social networks, financial and material assets do we have?
Your Questions:

- Open Spaces - Rural edge in the city.
- Thriving local grassroots community sector.
- Active residents / Active local Councillors.
- Local library in heart of neighbourhood.

Monitoring and Evaluation

What are we currently doing well and how do we know it is working?

Constant evaluation + reflection. Taking Stock to think about our purpose. Pick up on what we know.

Key Priorities and Challenges

What are the priorities and challenges at the neighbourhood level?

Shop development area - car park library
- CIL Priority.
- Square in front of shops

Key Barriers

Funding - Staff paid
Community engagement
Ownership of land.

- We don't have a Community plan - Community research?
- Have an articulated vision + not be fobbed off... *private ownership of shops.*

Where and why do things tend to go wrong?
What gets in the way?

What do we want to achieve?

How do we identify what outcomes are desirable?
Your Questions:

Stockwood Plaza
A vibrant high street which serves people in the community: incorporating library + shops. Markets, Co-op, library are assets.

Solutions and Actions

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

What conversations have taken place within the City Council about the Shop area? Have shop owners come together?
What skills do we have in Stockwood to drive this forward?

What do we know?

What do we know or understand that needs to be communicated to others?
Your Questions:

Public event to talk about the shops. We don't know what people want?
Funding to find out - a local development plan around the shop area.

Who do we need to help us?

Who might have the resources we need?
Your Questions:

Skilled local residents -> Funding to pay for it Council.
Greater Stockwood alliance.
A united community vision - the one issue that unites.

Who/what will benefit?

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

Local people would like to have the power to change their central shopping area. We would like to reclaim our power - let's not wait!

URBAN — ID: CHALLENGE CANVAS

What capability and assets do we have?

What social networks, financial and material assets do we have?
Your Questions:

see post it notes



Monitoring and Evaluation

What are we currently doing well and how do we know it is working?

- yearly reviewing plans
- survey monkey. (big goal)
- ~~quarterly~~ yearly review - community plan
- outcomes from NDP
- word of mouth from residents.
- community hub research (UWE)
- Thrive. (power to change)

Key Priorities and Challenges

What are the priorities and challenges at the neighbourhood level?

- P. C.
- Improving the health + wellbeing of all residents.
 - Delivering the community plan.
 - We take the holistic view of all aspects of health + wellbeing.
 - Enable sustainable of the community + of ALW.
 - still rely on funding
 - relying on resources that may not be available.
 - Active residents involved.
 - making residents that are fully aware of ALW + all services available.

Key Barriers

- time
- capacity
- core funding
- bureaucracy + process
- relying on too few active residents.

Where and why do things tend to go wrong?
What gets in the way?

What do we want to achieve?

How do we identify what outcomes are desirable?
Your Questions:

- the delivery of the residents community plan.
- upskilling and supporting residents.
- ~~improving~~ Economic Sustainability. (Economic dev plan feed into this)

Solutions and Actions

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

- community businesses.
- community economic dev plan.
- individual projects (revenue generating)

What do we know?

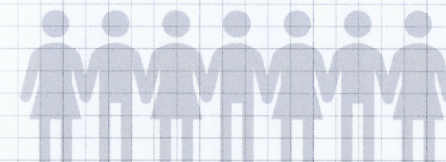
What do we know or understand that needs to be communicated to others?
Your Questions:

- change can be made
- can deliver high level aspirations + projects.
- need to communicate whats working well, or not.

Who do we need to help us?

Who might have the resources we need?
Your Questions:

- The private sector
- funders
- local businesses



Who/what will benefit?

Do those expected to enact the solutions have the necessary power to do so?
Your Questions:

- residents of LW and the whole ward.
- other community groups
- the whole city
- the environment
- the city council.

